BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,056 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
CONTAINING
[illegible] and Fare Tables of all the Indian [illegible] Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, [illegible] and Transit Companies; the Routes [illegible] principal towns of Northern, Central [illegible] Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
ASSAM	303	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th Feb.
B.I. PENINSULAR	4500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
B.I. ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. PEKIN	3939	600	P. Harris	18th "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4590	800	L. Reeves	23rd "
[illegible]	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th "
[illegible]	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. F. Browne	13th "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Horne	20th "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27th "

[illegible]

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO [illegible] CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	R. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5000	1000	W. J. Webber	15th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	27th Feb.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	3500	500	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th March 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 18, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st April.
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERAT[illegible]	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon [illegible]d Steward on board of every Steamer
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POLLUCE	A. Orlando	3,500	500	21st Mar. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 5th Feb. 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	27th Feb.
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th "
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T G. Knox	26th "
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about [illegible] April.

Surgeon and Steward [illegible]ried.

Saloon and state rooms [illegible] on upper deck.

For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	22nd Mar. 90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	12th Apl. 90

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Jan. 18, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. "LANCASHIRE," 4,000 Tons, Lieut. HARRIS, R. N. R. This magnificent Steamer has splendid accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Will sail about 21st February. She is expected to reach Marseilles in 15 days.

Has Electric Lighting throughout. Carries a Stewardess. Rs. 250 to Marseilles.

The MacIver Line s. s. "ETOLIA," 3,139 Tons WILL SAIL for PLYMOUTH early in May.

Carries Doctor and Stewardess. Cabins Amidship and Electric Light.

Apply to

Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
37, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 23rd February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1890.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY of E. M. SLATER, Bank of Bengal.

Very stylish pair of dark chesnut WALER COB geldings 5 and 6 years, respectively, 14-3 high, an exact Match, quiet in all harness and saddle. With set of English silver plated double harness, and brass mounted single harness.

Price 1,750.

To be seen on application to Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all it branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at trifling cost.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

		Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)		800
Do. do. 10 " " do.		500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)		400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.		180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.

Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette Press.* Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAMPS.

HINKS' TRIPLE ACTION DUPLEX, WIND AND PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS.

	Rs.	a.
3098—Hink's Table Lamps, Decorated China Body and Container, Ormolu Mountings, Marble Base ...each	29	0
5389—Hinks' Table Lamps, Crown Derby Body and Container ...each	55	0
5529—Hinks' Table Lamps, Fancy Painted China Base and Container ...each	4	4
3078—Hinks' Table Lamps, Blue and White China Body and Container, Brass Mounting, on Marble Base ...each	34	0
3107—Hinks' Table Lamps, Plated China Body and Container, Marble Base to Match ...each	38	0
5531—Hinks' Table Lamps, richly Hand-Painted Underglazed Body and Container ...each	38	0
2916—Hink's Table Lamps, Marble Base, Hand-Painted China Body and Container ...each	36	0
Hinks' Brass Telescopic Floor Lamps. Polished Brass Base, Stem and Container, Self-Adjusting Mechanism for raising and lowering each	105	0

The above Lamps are all fitted with Hinks' Improved Safety Duplex Burners and Self-Extinguishers, and possess the following advantages:

Infallibly Extinguished if upset or dropped. Extinguished at pleasure by lifting Ring or Tapping Weight. No Springs, Catches, or other Mechanism to get out of order.

	Rs.	a.
Hink's New Cottage Safety Lamps, Brass, Bronzed and Relieved, give a Light equal to Ten Sperm Candles from a ½" Wick with the New Patent Self Extinguisher ...each	5	4
Hink's Bracket Lamps, Fancy Bronzed Bracket with Crystal Glass Container ...each	30	0
Do. do. ...do.	35	0
Hinks' Wall Lamps, Bronzed Tin, double Burner, Plated Reflector, Wind Proof Burner, Chimney and Extinguisher ...each	20	8
Do. Ordinary Burner, Extinguisher and Globe	11	8
Hinks' Wall Lamps, Smaller Size, without Globes ...each	5	4
Hinks' Hurricane Wall Lamps, with Reflectors ...each	4	12
Hinks' Hurricane Hand Lanterns, with Guard—Round—to burn Kerosine Oil ...each	4	8
Square do. do.	6	0
The New Patent Reading Lamps, with Tinted Light Modifier, Strongly Mounted on Brass Stand ...each	27	0
Nickel-Plated Reading Lamps, with Best Nickel-Plated Stand, Support &c. and fitted with both Opal and Metal Shades ...each	25	0

LAMP SHADES.

	Rs.	a.
Fancy Paper Lamp Shades, in great variety, in all the Latest Patterns ...Re. 1-8 to	5	0
Do. with rich Silk Fringe, in a variety of different Colours and Patterns ...Rs. 4-8 to	6	0
Fancy Silk and Lace Lamp Shades in the Newest Colours, Terra Cotta, Pale Lemon, Crimson, &c. ...Rs. 9 to	10	8
Wire Frame Supports for Paper and Silk Shades ...From	2	4

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

REDUCED PRICES !

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Orange Pekoe......	Re. 1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	" 1	2	0	"
Pekoe Souchong...	" 0	15	0	"
Souchong.........	" 0	12	0	"
Mixture (Congou).	" 0	9	0	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

STRONG, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, *jewelled enamelled* dials, bold figures and Candian Gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P.P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says:—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm, [illegible] Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. [illegible], R. W. Fusl. Regt., Lucknow, says:—"Some valued it at Rs. 15, and were completely surprised when I told them it only cost Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies &c., at Rs. 2 each. Mr. J. A. Yelamore, Satur, says:—"The *best goldsmith* of this place values the chain for Rs. 5 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sanikutla, says,—"A German valued the diamonds ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30."

WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO.,
91 Medow street, Bombay, (above Mrs. Pryer.)

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES !

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres:

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

LONDON HOUSE.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 57 ; Pints, Rs. 32.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock :—

	Per dozen Bottles. Rs.	a.	Per Half Bottles. Rs.	a.
PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST DRY	55	0	30	0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	65	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	65	0	36	0
ROEDERER'S RESERVE	65	0	37	8
KOCH FILS	55	0	30	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7	0
Ladies' Grey Suede do.	7	0
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	12	8
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	11	8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality	8	0
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours	4	8
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5	0
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes	1	8

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.
STANDARD SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO.	VINO DE PASTO.	PALE DINNER.	MANZANILLA.
Old, exquisite. Per doz. Rs. 36.	A fine old Wine. Per doz. Rs. 27.	Sound and Choice. Per doz. Rs. 23.	Light and delicate. Per doz. Rs. 30.

We offer as of exceptional value genuine "Gibraltar," a very sound pure Sherry, per doz. Rs. 18.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

TEA A SPECIALITY TEA

FLOWERY PEKOE
FROM THE CELEBRATED
GLENDALE ESTATE, NILGIRIS.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS have been awarded to the Proprietor of this Estate, both in European and Australian Exhibitions, and it has obtained the medal for finest Tea, at the Madras Agri-horticultural Exhibition, for the last seven years.

Packed upon the plantation in hermetically-sealed lead packets of one pound each and obtainable of

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona
Price Re. 1-8 per lb. Price Re. 1-8 per lb.

OR IN LARGER QUANTITIES OF THE

MANAGER, GLENDALE TEA ESTATE, Nilgiri Hills, Madras Presidency.

NOTICES,

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

TO Architects, Contractors, Dock Companies, Mill Owners, Railway Companies, Ship Owners and all who are desirous of obtaining, a reliable and durable Paint, THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON (the original Patentees of White Zinc Paint) beg to inform the above that "HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT AND OILS" can always be obtained of the undermentioned well known Firms in Bombay. This Paint has successfully stood the test of all climates for many years, and has an ever increasing demand; it is far superior in pureness of colour, in body, in fineness, and lasting properties to any other Paint; retains its color, and when mixed with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL does not crack or blister, and is not effected by atmospheric changes, salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of such a Paint to the above, trust their Friends will continue to use this world-renowned HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON desire to call attention to their special PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL. This OIL is paler than Raw Linseed Oil and therefore does not discolor White or other delicate colors. By their patent process all the fatty matter (which renders Paint non-drying and sticky) is extracted making the Paint mixed with this Oil dry quickly with a perfectly hard and smooth surface, prevents blistering, and is therefore consequently much more durable. This Oil has been successfully in use for many years in China, Japan, the West Indies, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, &c. One trial will show the importance of this Oil in a climate like India, and will cause it to become in general demand through India. THOS. HUBBUCK & SON ship only GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE, and therefore, trust their friends will see when ordering HUBBUCK'S PAINTS that they also get HUBBUCK'S GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE. Good Paint is destroyed by using an inferior Oil.

J FISCHER and Co., 21, Hummum Street.
JOSEPH SOARES, Elphinstone Circle.
D. R. DADY & Co.
H. SHAIK ADAM and Co., Church Lane.
E. A. KURRIM, Apollo Road.
E. E. KURWA, and Sons Abdool Rahmon Street.
SHALLABHOY TYEBJEE and Co., Apollo Road.
NUZERALLY SURRAFALLY, Jumma Musjid.
A. M. HASSANALLY, Abdool Rahmon Street.
ESSOOFALLY SUMSOODIN, Jumma Musjid.
CHANDABHOY RAJBHOY & Co.
MAHOMEDBHAI ABDOOL HOOSEIN.
&c., &c.

THOS. HUBBUCK and SON, (ESTABLISHED 1765.)

Manufacturers, Patent White Zinc, Genuine WHITE Lead, Genuine Red Lead, Colors, Varnishes etc.

(OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS)

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES—24 LIME St. E.C.
FACTORY AND WHARF—RATCLIFF, LONDON, E.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.

(1). To receive Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
(2). To declare a Dividend.
(3). To elect a Director and Auditor,
(4). To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 14th February, 1890.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1889.
2ND.—To Sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect one or more Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th February to 6th March, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1890

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

1. TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (gunfire) on MONDAY the 24th of February 1890, for the supply of Clothing required for the Broad gauge Section of the Company's system during 12 months commencing 1st April, 1890.

2. Samples of suits and Cloth can be seen and particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Parel, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Clothing," and a deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. This amount will be held by the Company from the successful Tenderer as Security for the due performance of the Contract. Government Paper and other Securities must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C I. Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th Jan. 1890.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the EXTENSION of the MYSORE STATE RAILWAY to Hanjengud, a distance of 15 miles.

Quantities have been taken out for three mile sections, and offers will be received for the construction of one or more of them.

Tenders addressed under registered cover to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, and marked Tender for Nanjengud Extension will be received up to noon, on 15th March 1890.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed copies of all specification, bills of quantities, and the form of agreement can be obtained from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, on payment of Rs. 20.

Each tender must be accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 1,000 as Earnest money. This will be returned if the offer is not accepted and forfeited if the tender is withdrawn.

Five per cent. of the cost of the work tendered for will have to be deposited as security for the due completion of the contract.

The work is to be completed within six months of the acceptance of the tender.

Sections and drawings of all bridges, and other works can be seen at the Agent and Chief Engineer's Office Dharwar.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

ધી નીઊ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the audited Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1889.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint a Director in the room of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Gordhandass Cursondass as a Director in the room of Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Setha, deceased.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1889-90 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, FEB. 14.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th February to 1st March, 1889, both days inclusive.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General and of Estates, which have come under his charge.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

ARDESIR BURJORJEE BAHADURJEE, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant.

HENRIETTA MELITA RICE, formerly of Dublin, but late of Bombay.

HENRY HUTCHINSON, late a driver on the North-Western Railway, Sukkur.

TANFIELD VACHELL, late Lieutenant 1st Battalion, Inniskilling Fusiliers attached to 1st Battalion, Bombay Rifle Regiment.

DAVID M. DOUGALL, late Machine shop-foreman, North-Western Railway, Sukkur.

HENRY JOHN McINTYRE, late 1st Grade Apothecary, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department.

REVD. THOMAS McCAULIS, late Missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church at Broach.

CHARLES STANLEY, late a Guard on the Indian Midland Railway.

EDWARD CONIE MORRISSON, late of the Bombay Civil Service.

CHARLES FREEBOROUGH, late Engineer in charge of the Alliance Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

STRATFORD THOMAS CROSBIE DENNIS, late a Lieutenant in the "G" Battery "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

All persons having claims against, being or indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay 4th February, 1890.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866" Notice, is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of DAVID WYLLIE, late of No. 93, Bishopsgate street, within the City of London, Doctor of Medicine and Surgeon-General on the retired list of Her Majesty's Indian Army (Bombay Division) European, deceased, (who died at Homburg in Germany on or about the 24th day of August 1889, and letters of administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose property and Credits were on the 29th day of January 1890 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted attorneys of JAMES WYLLIE the Executor named in the said will for his use and benefit and limited until he shall obtain Probate of the said will granted to him to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office, No. 11, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of March 1890, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said James Wyllie as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 21st day of January 1890.

CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrators' Solicitors.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over [illegible] Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.			
28	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Pichon [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	After Dinner—Chateau [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

THE PIANOFORTES
BY
MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER OF LEIPZIG,

ARE acknowledged by Professionals to be the finest toned PIANOS ever manufactured, and we guarantee them to keep in tune for a longer period than even the highest priced PIANOS.

The PIANOFORTE FACTORY OF MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER is the largest in Europe and turns out over 3,000 Instruments yearly, which is equal to 250 monthly, 10 daily, or one PIANO every working hour of the day.

We beg to invite Inspection of the second Shipment of these splendid instruments, just to hand.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE AT

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE INDIAN EMPIRE AND BURMAH FOR
MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER'S
WORLD RENOWNED PIANOFORTES.

"OH! SLEEP IT IS A GENTLE THING!"

SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES
ARE JUST WHAT SLEEPLESS PEOPLE WANT.

They cause a quiet, natural, and refreshing sleep, shortly after taking, without producing any disagreeable after-effects. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

One Lozenge at bed-time is sufficient.

PRICES:

Adult's dose ....Re. 1 per Bottle. | Children's dose ....As. 10 per Bottle.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR FEVER AND HEADACHE

PHENACETIN-BAYER LOZENGES
OUGHT TO BE IN EVERY MEDICINE-CHEST IN INDIA.

Reduce Fever, relieve Headache, ease Rheumatism, stop Neuralgia. One Lozenge for Fever and Headache, two for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

PRICES:

Adult's dose..................As. 12 per Bottle. | Children's dose..................As. 8 per Bottle.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM F. BAYER & CO., ELBERFELD.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies [illegible]

Rs. 22 per case [illegible]

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

This preparation has been before the public for many years, and has steadily gained in popular favour.

It contains a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitters *positively unequalled.*

The QUININE BITTERS are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but They give tone,

They strengthen the system,

They improve the appetite,

They give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirits through long illness;

They revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid, or abstain from intoxicants.

They steady the nerves,—as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness, arising from over exertion and anxiety, frequently testify.

They are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, but are peculiary adapted to delicate females.

We shall be pleased to forward a Pamphlet containing Testimonials received from different districts.

We are also in a position to refer any *bona fide* inquirers to responsible people in almost every district, who can speak from experience of the beneficial effects of the QUININE BITTERS.

SPECIMENS OF TESTIMONIALS.

14, Market Square, Wellington, Salop,
December 31st, 1888.

Gentlemen,—I find that GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS sell well; and many customers have told me how effectual they have proved for their particular complaint.

* * * *—Yours truly,
J. HALL, Dispensing Chemist.

"Observer" Office, Mumbles, Swansea,
March 25th, 1889.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS in cases of loss of, energy and mental depression. One bottle completely proved of inestimable benefit to me.

Yours truly,
ROBERT MORRISON,
Editor "Mumbles Observer."

It is confidently recommended for CLERGYMEN LAWYERS, MERCHANTS, and PROFESSIONAL MEN generally who have to devote themselves to

STUDY AND BRAIN WORK;
To CLERKS, SHOP ASSISTANTS, SEMPSTRESSES, and all who
WORK LONG HOURS IN CLOSE ROOMS;
To the TIN-PLATE and IRON WORKERS,
To the COLLIER and MINER, and
others who have to
BREATHE IMPURE AIR;
TO FARMERS, QUARRYMEN, LABOURERS,
and all who have to stand
EXPOSURE TO THE WEATHER;
IT GIVES
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
AND
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some Members of the Trade to pass substitutes, or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS' is on label, stamp, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe, and under his direct management.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay and Up-Country at Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 per bottle.

References can be made to Mr. NURSILAL DAMODHERDAS MAPERA, No. 7, 2nd Bhoiwada.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, [illegible] Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. [illegible] Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

[illegible] 5 to 7-30, 8 annas. Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1 [illegible] Evening, Re. 1.—Other Evenings, 8 annas. (Unless otherwise advertised.)

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN
EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY
FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4, Children's Practice Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.
GENTLEMEN'S SPECIAL EARLY MORNING SESSION.
from 7 to 9 a.m. Admission 8 Annas.
Skates free.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 22ND.
CHILDRENS' GRAND FETE DAY.

Races for little Girls! Races for little Boys!! [illegible] Four events are on the programme a treat for the children.

All those under 12 years of age Admission free; adults 8 annas.

The Columbia Challenge Cup will be competed for on MONDAY March 3rd.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
EVERY EVENING
4 to 12 p. m.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
WORLD RENOWNED
MADRAS ACROBATS.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
and in the presence of
T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

WHITE & CO.
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

	R.	a.	p.
Clearing, Forwarding, and Marking, per Package	0	8	0
Station Cartage per Maund	0	3	0

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

THE MUNICIPAL BOARD of AGRA, require the services of a Mechanical Engineer with some experience in the management of Water works and large Engines.

Pay according to qualifications, Rs. 400 a month. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to

THE SECRETARY,
Municipal Board, Agra.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 419 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, that on and after the 21st February 1890 the verification of weights and measures used within the City will be carried on by the Superintendent of Markets at the Arthur Crawford Markets.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th February 1890.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANT.

The undersigned have been favoured with instructions from the Contractors, Drainage and High Pressure Water Supply Works, Rangoon,

TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At the [illegible] winds Road, (junction of the Canal.)

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th and 11th March 1890.

Commencing at 7-30 A.M.

The following surplus plant.—

Portable Engines, Centrifugal Pumps, Pulsometer and Hand Pumps, Portable Cranes, Forges, Vices, Anvils, Winches, Hydraulic Jacks, Weston's Patent and other Pulley Blocks, Pipe and Boiler Trucks, Tripod and other Legs with Rolls, Cement testing Machine, &c.

Terms—Cash.

BALTHAZAR & SON,
Auctioneers.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S.
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs, and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).
PANES.

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs famous for neatness and durability.

		Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white	each	4 8	5 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue	"	5 0	5 8
" " Turkey-red or Turkey blue	"	6 0	6 8
" " white with broad Turkey-red borders	"	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white	"	7 8	8 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue	"	8 0	8 8
" " Turkey or Turkey-blue	"	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Office, Parel. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Store keeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

DR. AND MRS. MULLER, living at Darlington, in the County of Durham, would be glad to communicate with any parents residing in India who are anxious to provide a temporary home for their children in England. For particulars apply to A. LUCAS, [illegible].

ESTABLISHED 1849.
J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.
Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Major Bisset's valuable garden, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 7-30 a.m., Fern house, 8-30.

AUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, IMPORTED BY MR. C. G. BALDOCK, FROM AUSTRALIA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th February 1890, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway stables, 25 horses will be SOLD at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date. A rare chance to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Particulars of the horses to be sold—

- Lot 1—grey mare, 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle and good mover.
- Lot 2—black geld, 6 years, 14-2, quiet in saddle.
- Lot 3—ches geld, 6 years, 15 hds, a good mover and will make a good trapper.
- Lot 4—bay geld, 4 years, 13-3, a good pony for racing purposes.
- Lot 5—bay mare, 5 years, 15 hds, make a good charger.
- Lot 6—ches geld, 6 years, 15-2, a splendid pair of carriage horses and will be driven at the sale.
- Lot 7—ches geld, 5 years, 15-2, a splendid pair of carriage horses and will be driven at the sale.
- Lot 8—bay geld, 6 years, 14 hds, quiet to saddle and a good galloway.
- Lot 9—ches geld, 4 years, 15-3, will make a good brougham horse.
- Lot 10—ches geld, 4 years, 15 hds, a very fast trotter and will make a first-class dog-cart horse.
- Lot 11—bay geld, 5 years, 15-2, these are splendid carriage horses and will be driven at the sale.
- Lot 12—bay geld, 4 years, 15-2, these are splendid carriage horses and will be driven at the sale.
- Lot 13—bay mare, 4 years, 14-3, a good mare for a brougham.
- Lot 14—bay geld, 4 years, 15 hds, a fine mover broken to double harness.
- Lot 15—bay geld 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle and double harness.
- Lot 16—black pony, 6 years, 13 hds, very fast and likely to race.
- Lot 17—brown geld, 5 years, 15-2, broken to double harness and will make a good brougham horse.
- Lot 18—brown mare, 4 years, 15-1 quiet in saddle and a good hack.
- Lot 19—brown mare, 5 years, 15-1, broken to saddle and will make a good charger.
- Lot 20—bay geld, 5 years, 14-3, a splendid pair for a mail phaeton and will be driven together at sale.
- Lot 21—bay geld, 6 years, 14-3, a splendid pair for a mail phaeton and will be driven together at sale.
- Lot 22—ches geld, 6 years, 14-3, broken to harness a fine mover will make a good dog cart horse.
- Lot 23—ches geld, 6 years, 15 hds, broken to harness and a fine mover.
- Lot 24—brown geld, 5 years, 15 hds, well bred horse broken to harness.
- Lot 25—bay pony mare, 4 years, 13-1, broken to saddle and fast.

Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 22, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES at 2nd BHOIWADA NEAR BHOOLESWAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned properties on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Luckmidass Nurotumdass and Vijbhoocundass Lukmidas, and by order of the Mortgagees Hunsa Culla and Co.

All the right, title and interest of the said mortgagors in the following landed properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground together with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 2nd Bhoiwada outside the Fort in the sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 6 and 8 and bearing Collector's old No. 883 New No. 2263 old Survey No. 33 new Survey No. 574, and bounded on the east by the 2nd Bhoiwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Dewaiee, and on the south by the house of Gogabhai Nurotum, and in which the mortgagors are each entitled to a one-eight share.

Secondly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Bhooleswar Road in the subdistrict of Bombay registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 386 New No. 2266, old survey No. 2 and 5, and new Survey No. 5730-578, and assessed by the Municipality under street No. 47 and 49, and bounded on the east by the house of Sudanund Trimbuck, on the west by the house of Choonilal, on the north by the sweepers passage, and on the south by the Bhooleswar Road, and in which said premises the said mortgagors are also each entitled to a one-eight share.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 22, 1890.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of TANDEM HORIZONTAL COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINES by Musgrave Bolton, 800 Horse Power, indicated, with Cylinders 25 inches and 42 inches diameter 5 feet stroke. Fly wheel 27 feet 6 inches diameter grooved for 22 ropes 6¼ circumference. They can be seen at work up to the end of Febuary. Apply to

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THE BHATTIA COMPANY, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 85, Elphinstone Circle, on Saturday, the 22nd day of February 1890 at 3 p.m. to transact the following business.—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance sheet made up to 8th February 1890.
2. To receive and adopt the Director's Report suggesting the winding up of the Company voluntarily.

An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held immediately after the proceedings of the Ordinary General Meeting are over for the purpose of unanimously confirming the voluntary winding up of the Company and of deciding into whose hands or Custody the Books of the Company should be entrusted.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONSEY KHIMJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1890.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£333,000
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RESERVE FUND	£120,000

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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

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RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	£750,000

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1882	£[illegible]
	1885	£[illegible]
	1888	£[illegible]

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 8	1881	£4,673,290 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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No other Company in India can render such Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

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1st May 1889.

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2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
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N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (exclusive re-insurance) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. [illegible] of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

[illegible] and other CON- [illegible]

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Custom House Road,
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GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
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CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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Each applicant to state the minimum [illegible] expect.

S. C. [illegible]
Huzur Deputy Collector, and Honorary Secretary, Lady Dufferin Fund, Branch Committee, Sholapur.
Sholapur, 15th February, 1890.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
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Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]

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[illegible]ILL AND STOCK LISTS.

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[illegible] Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
[illegible] of Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	All	[illegible]	295
[illegible] of Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	All	[illegible]	880
[illegible] of Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	All	[illegible]	880
[illegible] Banks.		£	£		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	All	6 do.	125
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	All	[illegible]	485
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	125	5 do.	185

[illegible] COMPANIES.

[illegible]	240	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
[illegible]	100	500	500	Rs. 30	
[illegible]	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
[illegible]	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
[illegible]	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	40
[illegible]	0	20	200	Rs. 15	105
[illegible]	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
[illegible]	0	1,880	1,000	Rs. 55	345
[illegible]	0	1,000	2,000	Rs. 130	1,225
[illegible]	0	100	...	Rs. 30	180
[illegible]	150	5,500	5,500	Rs. 0	1,100
[illegible]	0	500	500	Rs. 20	505
[illegible]	80	500	500	Rs. 35	44
[illegible] Cotton	240	400	All	Rs. 45	370x
[illegible]	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	180
[illegible]	1,600	125	125	Rs. 0	5
[illegible]	2,150	400	400	Rs. 50	422½
[illegible]	1,200	500	500	Rs. 45	512½
[illegible]	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	85
[illegible]	600	400	All	Rs. 40	32
[illegible]	400	500	500	Rs. 50	5
[illegible]	500	2,000	750	Rs. 50	471
[illegible]	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,15
[illegible] Co.	200	500	50	Rs. 25	51
[illegible]	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
[illegible]y Co	400		250		60

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

[illegible]bay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
[illegible]ine Fire		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	850
[illegible]n Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,05
[illegible] of Wales	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

[illegible]ountead S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000		1300
[illegible]ert Edward Mills		0	50	Rt	200
[illegible]glo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	50	10	2	77
[illegible]red Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	50	50	...	200
[illegible]medabad Ginning	70	1,00	...	..	—
[illegible]medabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	12	..	...
[illegible]hice S. & M. Co.	68	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	...
[illegible]ance Cotton Mfg.	1,83	1 00	1,0	Rs. 20	450
[illegible]ury S. & W. Mil	37	50	50	Rs. 2	485
[illegible]mbay Cotton Mfg	80	50	5	Rs. 25	400
[illegible]mbay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,00		510
[illegible]ay United S. & W.	90	1,00	1,0	Rs. 3	625
[illegible] Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,75	2	20	Rs. 0	130
[illegible]ral India S. & W. Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,50	5	50	Rs. 55	850
[illegible] Bombay Mfg. Ld	7	50	1,0	Rs. 20	910
[illegible] Land & Mill Ld	4,00	70	70	Rs. 2	59
[illegible]ought Mills Ld.		70	70	Rs. 1	59
[illegible]in S. & W. Ld.	1,30	1,0	1,0	Rs. 4	410
[illegible]rd Mills Co., Ld.	1,80	5	Rs. 4	Rs. 2	450
[illegible]n Mills, Ld.	1,00	1,0	1,0	Rs.	90
[illegible]gree S. & W. Co.	1,615	5	5	Rs.	490
[illegible]anjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	25	1	1,0	Rs. 25	460
[illegible]rden S. & Mfg. Co.	70	15	15	Rs. 2	113
[illegible]erat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,0	1,00	...	
[illegible]erat S. & W. Co.	42	1,0	1,00	..	
[illegible]unkun S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,2	1,0	1,0	Rs. 40	700xd
[illegible]and & Bailough Mills Co., Ld.	2,57	5	5		490
[illegible]ganghat Mill Co.	70	57	50	Rs. 37	725
[illegible]derabad Deccan S.	70	1,0	1,	Rs. 0	70
[illegible]llan Mfg Co., Ld.	60	1,000	1,	Rs.	875
[illegible]perial Cotton Mills	1,3	5	5	Rs.	410
[illegible]ashed Mfg. Co.	1,6	2	25	Rs.	280
[illegible]nes Greaves Mill	1,3	5	5	Rs.	575
[illegible] for All S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	60	5	..		10
Increased	1,4	9	2	Rs.	
[illegible]alice Mfg. Co. Ld.		1,00	1,00		600
[illegible]svaj Balloo S. & W.	1,10	1,0	1	Rs. 10	54
[illegible]andeck S. & W.	70	1,	1,00	Rs. 40	58
[illegible]atow Makanjee S.	1,00	1,	1,0	Rs. 40	545
[illegible]khmidas Khimjee	1,00	0	1	Rs. 30	795
[illegible]upaid S. Bleaching	3,500		100	Rs. 3	150
[illegible]dras United S.	500		1,00	Rs. 10	1,95
[illegible]alaxmi S. & W.	650		1,0	Rs.	400nl
[illegible]harda Mysore S.	4,50	10	10	Rs. 7	1
[illegible]mgon S. & Mfg.	5,00	25	25	Rs.	105
[illegible]urajee Goculdas S.	1,2	1,00	1,00		1,05
[illegible]ckjee Petit Mfg.	4,0	1,0	1,00	Rs. 5	1,120
[illegible] Great Eastern	2,0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2	495
[illegible]onal S. & W. Co.	90	1,	1,		25
[illegible]onal S & W. Co.	6,73	2	25	Rs. 12	350
[illegible]le of India S. Mfg.	1,9	5	25	Rs.	60
[illegible]ndency Mills Co.	74	1,0	1,00	Rs. 5	1,060
[illegible]ce of Wales S.	2,15		12		1
[illegible]on S. & W. Co.	75	1,00	1,000	Rs. 6	69
[illegible]on Mfg. Co., Ld	64	1,00	1,00	Rs.	1,050
[illegible]oo S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1,50	1,00	1,00	25	1,9
[illegible]ance and Alliance [illegible]ik Mill Co., Ld.	1,71	50	50		5
[illegible]olapore S. & W. Co.		1	1,00	Rs. 6	1,275
[illegible]nderdas S. & W.	65	1,00	1,00	Rs.	1
[illegible]thern Maratha S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,40	25	25	Rs. 15	265
[illegible]adeshi Mills Co., Ld	4,00	50	500		260
[illegible]ar of India	1,00	1,00	1,000	Rs. 4	55
[illegible]n Mills Ld.	1,3	250	250		25
[illegible]ctoria Mfg. Co., Ld	60		1,00	Rs. 2	37
[illegible]ramgaum S. & Mf.	80	50	50		..
[illegible]ishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 30	50
[illegible]estern India S.	1	1,00		Rs. 2	44

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
[illegible]B. & C. I. R. Guarand 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]ock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	207 150
[illegible]dham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
[illegible]pty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	50
[illegible]ombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
[illegible]mbay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
[illegible]mbay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	85
[illegible]ombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	770
[illegible]nicipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	105
[illegible]ydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500			90
[illegible]oper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
[illegible]ccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
[illegible]lhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
[illegible]ayer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
[illegible]dian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	...	4½
[illegible]urrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	7
[illegible]amp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	352
[illegible]arcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	90
[illegible]apier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
[illegible]apier Foundry	100	100	100	...	6
[illegible]riental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
[illegible]riental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	2
[illegible]ort Canning Co.	5,000	000	1000	Rs. 2	380
[illegible]oyal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	6
[illegible]hillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	93
[illegible]ndy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
[illegible]thwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
[illegible]elephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
[illegible]acher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
[illegible]ucker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	13
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
[illegible] M Mody & Co.					25
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co. Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

CALENDAR.—FEBRUARY 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... Feb. 26th, 6h. 57·7m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 22	Bombay Races, First Day. Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club. Cash Bazaar, Limited, Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Bhatia S. and M. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Arrival of H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, Victoria Terminus, 6 p.m. Dedication of Bowen Methodist Church, 6 p.m.	6 25	6 3	1 9m 1 31 a	7 21m 7 24 a
Sun. 23	Quadragesima or 1st Sunday in Lent	6 24	6 3	1 46m 2 15 a	8 0m 8 4 a
Mon. 24	Western India Lawn Tennis Champion Meeting. Races: Lotteries and Entries. English mail expected per s.s. Rome.*	6 23	6 4	2 22m 3 1 a	8 4 m 8 42 a
Tu. 25	Bombay Races, Second Day. Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Annual General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	6 23	6	2 56m 3 50 a	9 22m 9 29 a
Wed. 26	Lady Reay's Fancy Fair, Oval. Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. David Mills Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Race Lotteries and Entries.	6 22	6 5	3 33m 4 54 a	10 12m 10 41 a
Thr. 27	Bombay Races, Third Day. Lady Reay's Fancy Fair. Bombay United S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 21	6 5	4 16m 6 32 a	11 28m —
Fri. 28	Lady Reay's Fancy Fair. Half Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m. Half Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 6 p.m. University Senate, 5-15 p.m. Jamshed Manufacturing Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. Race: Lotteries and Entries. Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Assam.	6 21	6 5	6 18m 8 22 a	0 52m 0 40 a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at 4 p.m.

SOLICITORS desiring to practice at the Bar may now be called without keeping terms, but according to the Consolidated Regulations just issued by the Four Inns of Court, the conditions still provide for the strictest separation of the professions of advocate and attorney. Fusion of the two branches is, therefore, still in the dim and distant future. The solicitor going to the Bar must cease to be a solicitor before he is admitted to an inn. He must give twelve months' notice in writing to each of the Inns of Court that he desires to be called to the Bar, he must produce a certificate signed by two members of the Councils of the Incorporated Law Society that he is a fit and proper person to be called, and, of course, he must pass the necessary public examination. The exemption from keeping terms only applies to solicitors who have been in practice for five years.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 0
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef Salt, English per lb.	0 10 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 9	0 2 3
Breast, large, each	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 3	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort	0 10 0
Fore ,,	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0 6 0
PORK FRESH AND SALT—	
Pork Fresh, per lb.	0 4 0
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0 4 0
Pigs (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	1 0 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Bolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 0
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	22 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	5 8 0
,, per maund	0 3 0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 0 0
,, ,, per maund	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
,, per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 8 0
,, ,, ,, per maund	0 2 6
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
,, per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	8 0 0
,, per maund	0 5 0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 0 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
,, Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
,, Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
,, common, country, per bottle	0 1 3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 14 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
,, Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 3
Jagree ,, per maund	2 2 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 4 0
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 0 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	3 12 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 4 0
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per phurra	3 6 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 4 0
Do. Common, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5 4 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 0 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 8 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 4 0
Barley (new), per phurra	1 14 0
Do. (old) do.	[illegible]
Oats, per phurra	2 10 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 8 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 0 0
Maize, per phurra	2 8 0
Moong, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mussoor, per phurra	3 6 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 8 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 4 0
Peas, per phurra	3 4 0
Toor, per phurra	3 0 0
,, Dall, 1st sort	4 4 0
,, ,, 2nd sort	4 4 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3 0 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 4 0
Kong, per phurra	3 0 0
OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	3 12 0
,, 2nd sort, per maund	3 10 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 6 0
,, 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	4 10 0
Kerosine Oil, common, per tin	2 1 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 9
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 9
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
VEGETABLES—	
Onions, per seer	0 0 3
Carrots, per seer	0 0 3
Cellery, large, each	0 1 4
Lettuces, each	0 0 9
Beet, large, each	0 1 3
Beet, small	0 0 6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 2 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 0 6
French Beans, per seer	0 2 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 9 0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 6
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 9 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 10 0
Do. small, each	0 9 0
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4 4 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 0 0
Betelnut, per maund	5 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 9
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 3
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
,, small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 11
Salt, 2nd sort	0 0 9
POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	7 0 0
,, Hens, each	3 0 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For investigation of pauperism.

49-81—In person—Karmali Fuzulbhai vs Haji Abdool Latiff Bhaledina and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

609-89—Mulji B B—Nathoo Moolji vs Dayal Nursey—Crawford, B B and B, Part heard.

562-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rahimtula Bhajibhai vs Janabhai and another—Wadia and G.

5-88—Bomonji and H—Cooverbai vs Jamsedji Rustonjee Poohajee and others—Crawford, B, B and B.

210-89—Jefferson, B, D, and K—Cursondas Ludha and another vs Buttonsey Nursey—Conroy & B.

10-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Ghellabhai Aspal vs Narsoo Gungaram and others—Crawford, B B and B.

355-89—Ardesir, H and D—Jamelabibee vs Haji Syed Imadoodin, &c.,—M H Khan.

625-89—Crawford, B B and B—Gosani Jagdevigar Shivgar vs Gosani Shivgar Dayagar—Wadia and G.

612-89—Balkrishna and D—Cursondas Vithuldas vs Samrandas Latkankas and others—Payne, G and S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th February 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·897
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	61·0
Relative humidity of Air	·612
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m. nextday)	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.)	[illegible]
General directions of Wind	N N W, N, N N E, E N E, N W, N N W, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	315

* from midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Dedication of Bowen Methodist Church, 6 p. m.
Bombay Arts Exhibition, Secretariat.
Cash Bazaar, Limited, 3-30 p.m.
Bhattia Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Band, Esplanade Hotel, 8-15 p.m.
Bombay V. R. Dinner, Esplanade Hotel, 8-15 p.m.
Self-Improvement Association Meeting, Persian Club, 6 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sch. Gulinar, from Damaun; Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi, &c.; Kaneri (s), Mangalore.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lancashire (s), for Marseilles; Mobile (s), Aden, Mussawa, &c.; Rufford Hall (s), Karachi; Maria Teresa (s), Trieste, &c.; Sch. Secoundra, Delegoa Bay; Sch. Esperanca, Mozambique, &c.; Clyde (s), London, &c.; Oriental (s), Calcutta, &c.; Rheinfels (s), Hamburg, &c.; and Warora (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lancashire and Mobile left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Maria Teresa and Rufford Hall left the dock yesterday.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

MISS VON FINKELSTEIN.—Mrs. Mountford (Miss Von Finkelstein) is to deliver a lecture next week in Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Nawab Goolam Dustageerkhan, of Hyderabad, arrived here at the Victoria Terminus station, accompanied by eleven followers, on Thursday evening.

VOLUNTEER DINNER.—The usual monthly dinner of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will take place this evening, at the Esplanade Hotel, at 8-15 o'clock, to meet his Excellency the Governor.

LOST.—Kemchund Tulookhund, residing at Mirza Street, reports that his wife, on Thursday last, while carrying her child in her arms, through Shamsett Street, a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 150, fell from the child, and was lost.

THE SELF-IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—At the usual weekly meeting of this association, to be held in the tent of the Persian Club, near the Gaiety Theatre, to-day, at 6 p.m., to discuss Mr. D. D. Gilder's lecture on drink. Dr. E. B. Ryder has kindly consented to be present, and to speak on the subject of the lecture. The meeting is open to the public.

BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION.—In accordance with a request expressed by the public in general the exhibition will be kept open a few days longer, at considerably reduced prices of admission. The Band will also play this evening which is the last of the electric light. The exhibition will be open on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 7 a.m., to 6 p.m.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Hussein Gaffur was yesterday placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged by Inspector Sanderson, with the theft of certain gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 500. Early in the morning of the 11th instant, the accused, aided by an accomplice, had removed the property in question from the house of his master, Hajee Ebraim, a merchant residing in Kambhata Street. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. A warrant is issued for the arrest of his accomplice.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following selection of music at 8-15 o'clock this evening, opposite the Esplanade Hotel:—

Overture	Fidelis	Beethoven.
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell.
Coronation March	King William of Prussia	Meyerbeer.
Valse	Manola	Waldteufel
Selection	Tannhauser	Wagner
Lancers	Faust up to date	Meyer Leitz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REFUSING TO WORK.—A seaman, named Henry Kelly, was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with absenting himself from his vessel, the s. s. Hurwath, now lying in the docks. James Hill, the chief officer of the steamer, stated that the accused was an articled seaman on board his vessel, and that he had left his work on Thursday morning. He was arrested yesterday, at 8 a.m., near the dock gates, by a European police officer. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four days' simple imprisonment, at the end of which time the ship is expected to sail, when he is to be conveyed on board.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, respecting [illegible] 30 years. Deceased was a biddee-maker, and was addicted to drink. He borrowed jewellery from his landlady at Girgaum Road, about a month ago, and never returned it. On Thursday he was found suffering from the effects of arsenic at Bhundary Street, when he was taken home. On his getting worse, a policeman was sent for, and he was being conveyed to the hospital, when he died on the road. The verdict was, that the death of Sonia was caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

GAMBLING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector George charged Gungaram Bajgutwar and eight others before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Duncan Road, on Thursday night last, with cards, dice, and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Gungaram was fined Rs. 20 and the others Rs. 10 each. Nubbee Kallakhan and another Mahomedan were also brought up at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a public thoroughfare at Cammateepoora, on Thursday night, with cards, dice, and money. They were both convicted. Nubbee was fined Rs. 10, and the other Rs. 5.

A CURIOUS STATE OF THINGS.—Mr. Allan Turner yesterday applied to Mr. Richardson on behalf of a lady, for a summons against the proprietor of the Victoria Hotel. The applicant was, it appeared, the wife of the manager of a large mill at Colombo, and had come to Bombay, in December 1888. She had remained in the city, staying at the above hotel, until May 1889, when she had gone for a trip up-country with a friend. The hotel bill for the first month was paid by her husband, her expenses for the next three months (until April) being defrayed by this friend. Upon her return from her trip, the proprietor refused to give up some luggage which she had left behind, until she had paid the bill. The Magistrate made an order to the proprietor to show cause why a summons should not be issued against him.

CHOLERA AT GORAI.—A Hindu inhabitant of Gorai, writing on the 20th inst., says that cholera is still raging in that village, and on the 19th idem four persons were attacked anew. Of the cases eleven proved fatal. Dr. Gonsalves (Government Medical Officer at Bandora) and the Bandora Fouzdar visited the village on the 17th inst., and after entrusting medicines to the vicar, they retired to Utan. Father Henriques is continuing to visit the patients, administering medicines with his own hands, giving such help as lies in his power, and trying to secure decent burials for the dead. The air appears to have been greatly vitiated by the nuisance existing in the Vandar Khari, viz., stagnant and putrid water collected in the quarry-holes. This nuisance should not be tolerated a day longer, and with the exception of two or three families, all the inhabitants have retired to localities far from the village.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Capt J. L. Parfitt, sailed yesterday with the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Mr. F. Walton, Mr. H. Bracegirdle, Mr. F. Armfield.

For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall.

For Gibraltar.—Rev. C. Nazareth.

COMPULSION, writes a home paper, is the woman convict's drop of bitterness. The complete mortification of that harmless sort of vanity which fills so much of a woman's life makes her durance doubly vile. All her fine feathers are sacrificed ruthlessly. Her hair, which she has apostolic authority for regarding as an ornament, is shorn of its last lock as soon as her cell has been allotted to her. One woman, whose hair continued to be suspiciously resplendent, as of macassar, after weeks of incarceration, was an object of some wonderment, even to the chaplain, until she explained to him in confidence that she allowed her broth to grow cool, and then skimmed off the fat to glitter in her crown of glory. Another girl certainly rouged, and rouge tells effectually on pallor of prison confinement. Great was the envious indignation of her sisters in servitude against a frivolity so unattainable, but greater still perhaps was the curiosity to discover how the accomplishment of such frivolity could be attained. At length it was discovered that the red threads woven among the blue shirts which she had to sew would, when drawn out and chewed, yield the bloom yearned after by the cheek of beauty. The manner in which nearly every woman finds it possible to disarrange and double one of her underskirts, and present the fascinations of a crinolette, is so comic that it has been known to wring a smile from the gravest among men—a prison chaplain. And a woman without a looking-glass! Only the austerest and severest orders of nuns renounce that. And perhaps it is the female prisoner's most oppressive penance, for the relief of which she is even willing to risk the imposition of extra punishment—a task the more, a meal the less. By an accident, which she declares she will regret for a lifetime, she has broken a window. The hole is there sure enough; but where is the detached glass? Days after this it is found concealed in a corner of her cell, and behind a strip of black cloth, her substitute for quicksilver. And all for what? There are no male hearts to break, and few male eyes to see—only those of governor, chaplain, and doctor.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was held in the Rooms at Apollo Bunder last evening. Mr. Conder was in the chair. The proceedings commenced with a hymn and prayer by Mr. Robinson. A report of the affairs of the Association was then read by Mr. Clark, from which the following are extracts:—A retrospect of a year's work is generally somewhat saddening; for it is at such a time that our failures seem peculiarly great, and that the "things left undone" are seen to exceed those that have been accomplished. But it is with a feeling of great encouragement and a deep sense of thankfulness to the God and Father of all, that we look back upon the past year. We see progress in almost every part of the work, and we believe that the Association has never before held such a position in Bombay as it now does. The main secret of this is undoubtedly the constant and earnest prayer offered in behalf of the Y. M. C. A. by the Lord's servants. But there is another feature of the year's work which has undoubtedly tended in no small degree to the success of the Association, namely, the personal assistance given by the young men themselves. This is a matter for which the Committee, for several reasons, feel very thankful; first, because they see in it an evidence that the young men know something of the blessedness of work for the Master; secondly because the raising up of such a band to work for Christ cannot but be a great blessing to all with whom they come in contact; and lastly, because they feel that the work of young men, whether by word or example, is often of more use to their fellows than that of older men. The Association is still, however, in great need of earnest, intelligent, consecrated men, who will devote their leisure time to the work. While therefore we rejoice to know that we have some such among us, who are doing good service, they remind all that many more are needed. There is one other feature which the Committee have noticed with much satisfaction, that is, the greater good fellowship and general friendliness displayed by a large proportion of the members amongst themselves. In former years, complaints used frequently to be made regarding this matter; and this lack of kindly feeling greatly hampered the work. But the Committee are glad to notice a marked improvement of late, and they are confident that its further development will result in increased success. The aim of the Association is the development of Christian character. And it is believed that one of the most useful means of attaining this end is the constant personal contact of Christian young men with their fellows. The Committee have, therefore, tried to extend and develope the social part of their various agencies; for they are assured that the unconscious influence exerted by earnest Christian men over those with whom they make friends is a power that cannot even be estimated. The number of members and associates on the rolls at the close of the year was 427, an increase of 73 over the previous year. Of these, 333 reside in or near Bombay, as against 277 in 1888, and the rest are those who have been transferred up-country, or have gone to other lands. Of those who are connected with the Association in Bombay, 205 are full members and 128 are associates. The committee regret to report that the amount obtained in subscription has not kept pace with the increase in the number of members. The expenditure during the year has been heavier than usual, on account of the increased work carried on, but the receipts have not increased in proportion, so that a small sum is still outstanding. The Committee would remind the members that unless they are supported with increased subscriptions, they will be unabled to continue to carry on the same amount of work as at present. They desire also to point out that all members and associates should subscribe something, even if it be only a small sum, each month, and they trust that all connected with the Association will endeavour to do this. The rooms at the Apollo Bunder have during the year been thoroughly repaired, they have been painted inside and out, some new furniture has been added, and the walls have been decorated with handsome texts, while the garden round the building has been greatly improved, so that the premises have an air of freshness, which is very pleasant. The committee beg to tender their thanks to the members for their willing help in raising funds for this work, the total cost of which was Rs. 1,603-5-4. As a sum of Rs. 323-8-6 is still required to settle the account, the committee appeal to the members for funds to enable them to liquidate this debt at an early date. In order to push forward and develop the social part of the work, efforts have been made to render the Rooms cheerful and attractive, to make them, as far as possible, a recognized place of resort for the young men of Bombay. These efforts have met with gratifying success. The Rooms are much more frequented by member and young men generally, than they formerly were. The young men have come to know that there is generally a cool breeze to be found at the Rooms, and nearly always pleasant companionship. There is now a very good selection of papers and periodicals in the Reading Room, which add considerably its attractiveness. A considerable number of new books have been added to the Library, which continues to be as much patronized as ever. The Coffee Room still proves to be a valuable adjunct to the Association Rooms. The tea, &c., supplied at the Rooms is now very good. Many have found this out and come to enjoy it. The encouragement of *esprit de corps*, among the members, has been kept in view by the Committee as much as possible, and has met with considerable success. There is no doubt that the interest displayed in matters connected with the Y. M. C. [illegible] *Bandora Branch*, like the parent Association, has been making good progress during the year. The community at Bandora were asked at the close of the year to start an evening Service on Sunday, in addition to the service which had been held all the year round in the morning. This has proved successful. Our friends have gathered in considerable numbers at both these Sunday Services, as well as at the Service held on Thursday evenings. A most interesting Sabbath School has also been held regularly throughout the year on Sunday mornings at the Bandora Branch Rooms. The average attendance is about 20 children, and the work is full of encouragement. We are pleased to be able to announce a distinct advance in our district work. Many young men who do not live in the neighbourhood of the Apollo Bunder Rooms are unable, owing to the distance of these Rooms from their homes, to come as often as they would like to the meetings, and to share in the other advantages offered by the Rooms. It was felt, moreover, that members of the Y. M. C. A. should be afforded opportunities of working in connection with it in their own districts, and that if this could be done, the Association itself would benefit. The committee were glad, therefore, when a proposal was made to them to open a Branch of the Association in Grant Road, and at once sanctioned its formation. Rooms were secured in the vicinity of the Grant Road Station, a money grant was made for fitting them up, and a sub-Committee was appointed to work the Branch, which was formally opened by a Social Gathering on the 7th November 1889. The Rooms contain Meeting and Reading Rooms and a Library, the latter containing upwards of 200 books, well selected. Meetings are held in the Rooms every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and some of the young men meet in them for prayer informally every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The meetings have been on the whole well attended, and have proved interesting and profitable. The Bible Class has been conducted chiefly by the Rev. J. Macdonald. We praise our Heavenly Father for the success already vouchsafed, and we would ask the special prayers of all the members for still greater blessings on this new work. Some of the members having expressed a desire that a magazine of some sort should be started in connection with the Association, steps were taken to carry this proposal into effect. On the 1st August the first number of the "Bombay Young Men's Christian Association Monthly Letter" made its appearance. It has since been issued monthly, and has been much appreciated. It is sent to friends in all parts of India, also, to some out of India, and to many of the Associations in Europe, America and Australia; and letters have been received from many of its readers expressing their appreciation of it. The want of a permanent editor has been felt to be a great disadvantage. But the thanks of the Association are due to those friends who have in turn carried it through the Press. The Committee trust, however, that a permanent editor may soon be found. During the year the Association entered on another new sphere of work. For a long time the Committee had been anxious to arrange for gatherings exclusively for the junior members of the Association, those youths who are passing on into manhood. The way to this was at last made clear. For some time back every Tuesday evening there has been an At-home for "the boys." This has been a very bright section of our work. All stiffness and formality are laid aside on these occasions, and each one spends the evening just as he likes, joining with the others present in Family Prayer before separating. The attendance at these "At-Homes" averages from five-and-twenty to thirty, and all who come seem to enjoy them. The committee have watched this division of the work with great anxiety, for it is a most important part. Among the lads and younger men who attend these special meetings, are the leaders and workers of the future, those who in years to come will be looked up to in their turn by those who are younger than themselves. And it is the desire and prayer of the Committee that "Our Boys" may be led thus early to Christ, and may receive such an early training as in years to come will make them a noble band of earnest Christians, endued with power from on high, and working together for their younger brethren. The young men's meeting for Bible study on Sunday mornings has been continued throughout the year, and has been much enjoyed by the few who are able to be present. In December a change was made in the procedure followed at these meetings. It was found that many of those who attended were Sunday school teachers, and it was therefore decided to take the International Sunday School Lessons as the portions of Scripture to be studied on these occasions. This change has had a good result, and has proved of considerable assistance to those who are teachers, as well as of much interest to all. The Union Prayer Meeting held on Monday afternoon was on the whole well attended, especially towards the latter part of the year. There is no doubt that an abundant blessing has followed this little gathering of the Lord's people. Such a spirit of earnest prayer, and such a sense of quiet waiting upon God pervade this weekly meeting, that the Committee look upon it as one of the most useful parts of the work of the Association. Of all the meetings held in connection with the Association, that on Friday evening is perhaps the most difficult to carry on successfully. But these also have been fairly successful; at some of them some exceedingly interesting lectures have been given. The Committee take this opportunity of thanking very heartily those who from time to time have so readily come forward to help in making these entertainments successful. A noticeable feature of these Friday evening meetings is the large number of them which have been of social kind. These are exceedingly popular, both among members and associates and also among their friends. Many of the members attend these "Socials" with the declared object of making the acquaintance of every young man in the Room whom they have not already met. This has led to a marked improvement in the warmth and friendliness of these gatherings which has undoubtedly done much to make them so much appreciated.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Squires, who, referring to the report which had just been read, said that it was seldom that any association could show so satisfactory a result of work done, as this one here in Bombay. He spoke of the advantages of such an institution, saying that [illegible]ivation and the spiritual development caused [illegible] all members of a Christian society could always [illegible] protected from all narrowness and selfishness. [illegible] gave him great pleasure, he said, to move the adoption of the report. The Rev. Mr. Lansdell next addressed those present, seconding the adoption of the report, and giving a most interesting description of work in all parts of the world, but especially in Central Asia and Russia, where he had travelled, distributing tracts. Mr. Conder then rose and proposed that Mr. Clark should be the secretary of the Association for the coming year, and that Mr. Frost should be the treasurer; both of which propositions were carried. Messrs. Thoburn and Ball then spoke a few words, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the Doxology. Some light refreshments were then partaken of, and the company, numbering something like 200 persons, separated.

BOMBAY EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

DR. J. ACACIO DA GAMA, Secretary of the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary, in his report for the seven months ending 31st December 1889, says:—The subscribers to this institution having withdrawn their subscriptions, and both the Bombay Government and the Municipality having declined to accept the gift of Rs. 30,000 from Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit for a building for the institution and to carry on its work, I propose to continue the work of the infirmary myself, for it would be pity to shut up an institution in which more than a hundred thousand patients suffering from eye and ear diseases had received treatment, but as the expenses for keeping it open were too heavy, I put a small fee of 4 annas and an entrance-fee of one rupee for those who could afford it. The following has been the result. The total of daily attendance was 2,691, out of which 1,747 were paying patients—that is, 1,382 in the eye department, and 365 in the ear department; and 944 patents received treatment gratis, that is, 874 in the eye department, and 70 in the ear department. It will be observed that the total of the patients treated gratis is over half the total of the paying patients. 57 major and minor operations were performed including those for cataract, artificial pupil, staphyloma, glaucoma polipus, &c. A large number of poor patients suffering from eye and ear diseases, which were not immediately dangerous, were refused admission for want of means to supply them with proper medicines. I would here make bold to ask the charitably disposed gentry to subscribe towards paying fees for those patients who are too poor to pay even the fees charged at the infirmary, and who cannot be received in it for want of means. I would like to bring to the notice of my medical friends that a powerful and graduated *constant current battery*, with various rheophores, has been fitted up at the infirmary for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, but I place it also at their disposal if they desire to apply this very valuable therapeutic agent for the treatment of various nervous and other diseases, as is being done at the present moment in Paris and elsewhere, and give publicity to the results of their experiences for public benefit.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SAGUNI.

THIS was an appeal by Saguni, wife of Tukaram Bhow, to the High Court, against a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment imposed on her by Mr. G.C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Thana, on a charge of attempted murder. The facts of the case are that the woman and her husband had a quarrel on the 14th November last, when she snatched up a sickle and struck him with it on the back of the head, causing a severe wound. Against the sentence of the Sessions Judge she appealed to the High Court; but her repeal was rejected.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A HUSBAND.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BAI PURI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, acting Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who in January last sentenced the appellant to three years' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to poison her husband. It appears from the papers in the case that on the 23rd of December last the accused administered some dhatura to her husband at Saraspur. Panachand married the accused about a year ago, and they lived together. They quarrelled over a son that the accused had by a former husband. She wished to allow him to remain at home, but Panachand did not approve of this. On the 23rd December, after having his last meal, he retired to bed, but felt peculiar, and so got up and went to his brother in an adjacent house, [illegible] the following morning, where it was found that he had been eating dhaturas, and the accused afterwards confessed to having given him a "gol," and was sentenced as stated above.

Their Lordships, after going into the case, rejected the appeal.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

LIANPUNGA'S Village (Northern Chin Column), 18th February.—Colonel Skinner returned here yesterday from visiting the stockade at Thaurama's village. A foraging party of Gurkhas and police was fired at by the Lushais, and two Gurkhas had bullets through the sleeves of their coats. It is probable that this village will be selected as the site of a permanent post.

Camp Mindat, Chinbook Column, 9th February.—The head-quarters moved here from Chaungzone on the 20th January after two days' hard marching. Mindat is on a ridge dividing the Chay and Maung chaungs, 4,500 feet above sea level. It is an excellent site, healthy and extensive.

Between the 24th and 29th January the greater portion of the Chay and Maung valleys submitted. The Chay is the larger chaung in the north of those hills, and considerable resistance had originally been expected. But the destruction of the Panchaung Yuamas has acted like a charm on most of these valleys, and Lieutenant Rainey held the threat of burning over 25 strong villages over them: hence their complete submission.

On the 28th January the Myook of Pilan gave up the first Burman captive we had so far received. The same day Lieutenant Daly reconnoitered from Chaungu to Mindat. The road was found steep, but far better and easier than the one we first went up by in the Yaw Valley.

On the 29th January the headmen of five entire valleys south of this came into Chaungu, where Lieutenant Rainey had moved for a few days, and paid their tribute.

On the 31st January the Kyay Valley, which owned to six Burman captives, sent in a deputation offering to submit, but they refused to give up their captives. A peremptory order was sent back to say that no terms would be given until these were brought into camp, and the following day Lieutenant Rainey, who had rejoined the head-quarters, started with all the British officers in camp and occupied Sonien, the chief village of the Kyay Valley. At night the Chins collected in large numbers across the deep valley, and with yells and abuse set their grain and village on fire. They were not fired on as the headmen had promised to come in next day.

On the 2nd instant Mr. Kitchen, Survey Department, left camp for the peaks on the Mindat ridge. As the valley was defying us, a large escort was sent with him; but the Chins assembled in a dense copse above their burnt village, and as soon as the party crossed the stream, they began rolling boulders down on them. The position was a dangerous one, as the escort could not fire owing to the nature of the hills. Fortunately the movement was detected from the camp, and a rapid fire obliged the Chins to run across open fields to seek cover. One of their influential men was wounded, and they cleared off.

The headmen arrived in camp soon after, but denied any knowledge of these attacks, and, being informed that the Chaung would be destroyed if further delay in giving up the captives took place, departed, and on the 4th, 5th, and 6th all the captives were brought in. They had been kept separate, but not ill-treated. The Chins now state that many of their women are captives with Burmans, and their statement appears to be true. They ask for their return to their hills.

The Telin Chins are strictly observing the terms dictated to them in December, and are giving up all the loot they had acquired. The road to the Yaw Valley is now safe, and has been much improved. Burmans are able to move without escorts. The troops return to Yaw to-morrow, and the base of operations goes to Launghe on the 15th. Lieutenant Daly accompanies the troops, but Lieutenant Tighe remains at Yaw in command of 300 men. His knowledge of these parts will be useful in making final arrangements as to fines still unpaid.

Captain Willcocks returned from Pauk on the 2nd instant, having made a rapid reconnaissance over the Pondoung hill. This appears to be the best and shortest route through the Yaw Valley to these hills.

The policy followed by Lieutenant Rainey on this frontier has been a marked success, and stamps him as an excellent frontier officer. The health of the troops is very good: the wounded are doing well. Our postal arrangements are disgraceful; our mails ran on an average of four miles a day from Pauk.—*Pioneer.*

THERE is much indignation in military circles in the Home District. On Friday night (24th ult.) four non-commissioned officers of the 1st Life Guards, holding authority from Major-General Keith Fraser, who owns a box at Her Majesty's Theatre, presented themselves for the purpose of enjoying the performance, and were forcibly prevented from entering the house on the ground that they were in uniform. Steps were being taken to charge the persons concerned with assault, and Lord Wolseley promptly announced his intention of heading a subscription to pay the expenses of the prosecution. But as the [illegible] is not certain whether the persons concerned can be identified.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of [illegible]

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column [illegible] rature" gives the mean of the [illegible] temperature, and is [illegible] ture of the day. The 7th column [illegible] (with the proper sign) between the [illegible] of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a [illegible] ing the rate of the actual amount of [illegible] air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless [illegible] overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head of Rainfall gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation [illegible]
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Allahabad	29·982	—·046	—·075	N	2	63·5	87·5	54·6	+2·4	55	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Jacobabad	30·126	+·168	+·049	Calm	2	57·0	81·4	50·5	+0·2	46	6	...	...	[illegible]
Karachi	30·075	+·106	—·001	E N E	11	62·9	88·6	64·0	+1·8	77	7	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ajmere	30·098	+·079	+·001	Calm	6	62·3	85·7	54·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]
Deesa	30·048	+·037	+·003	N	7	74·2	92·3	56·9	+0·6	35	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]
Rajkot	30·061	+·030	+·013	N	7	70·3	92·9	57·5	+1·0	75	...	...	...	[illegible]
Neemuch	30·090	+·056	+·025	N W	8	67·6	88·8	57·2	+4·0	42	6	...	...	[illegible]
Indore	30·079	+·038	+·016	Calm	2	65·3	90·1	55·1	+2·2	46	...	...	...	[illegible]
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	30·084	+·046	—·010	S E	2	58·9	85·4	52·9	—0·8	62	...	...	...	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	30·091	+·045	+0·00	W S W	3	63·9	90·8	57·2	...	43	...	...	...	[illegible]
Khandwa	30·078	+·060	+·030	N	2	65·5	93·7	61·1	+4·2	38	...	...	...	[illegible]
Raipur	30·006	+·049	—·016	N N W	4	71·6	92·5	68·2	+1·2	41	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur	30·044	+·054	—·004	N	3	69·2	95·2	61·8	+1·0	35	...	...	...	[illegible]
Amraoti	30·043	+·053	+·098	N N E	5	71·2	89·1	62·8	—0·1	13	...	...	...	[illegible]
Akola	30·051	+·050	+·002	Calm	3	64·9	95·4	54·0	+4·5	38	...	...	...	[illegible]
Surat	30·034	+·023	+·003	N	L	60·5	94·2	64·0	+4·1	68	2	...	...	[illegible]
Malegaon	30·088	+·031	+·026	Calm	3	66·4	93·4	55·0	+1·7	54	...	...	...	[illegible]
Bombay	29·997	+·007	—·022	E N E	14	75·4	86·0	70·2	+1·1	68	...	...	...	[illegible]
Poona	30·084	+·015	+·019	Calm	4	65·7	95·1	55·9	—3·0	42	...	...	...	[illegible]
Sholapur	30·038	+·028	—·004	N	6	71·7	97·7	63·1	+0·4	30	...	...	...	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	29·978	+·011	—·012	Calm	9	77·8	88·9	69·9	+2·0	71	...	...	...	[illegible]
Belgaum	29·974	+·003	—·018	Calm	3	75·3	91·8	63·9	+3·7	48	...	...	0·36	[illegible]
Goa	29·977	—·003	...	S E	3	80·0	85·0	78·0	...	91	...	...	[illegible]	...
Karwar	29·945	+·014	—·021	N E	3	75·1	86·2	72·8	+5·8	89	...	...	...	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·979	—·004	—·038	N	3	78·5	88·3	74·9	+3·6	84	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	29·981	—·011	—·032	N E	8	80·2	88·3	74·0	...	81	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	29·997	—·007	+·005	N E	M	78·9	90·3	75·1	+1·8	78	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secunderabad	30·027	+·014	—·031	Calm	3	71·5	94·7	66·4	+2·8	58	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	30·003	+·011	—·028	Calm	2	74·8	86·6	69·0	+0·4	93	1	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	30·010	+·008	—·007	Calm	2	74·0	96·5	65·9	+0·2	45	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	29·998	+·015	—·050	Calm	5	77·8	85·3	71·7	+3·0	85	...	...	15·57	—9·12
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	29·990	—·004	—·033	W N W	2	74·3	85·0	67·3	+5·0	88	2	...	18·84	[illegible]
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column wind rate per hour, L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Fine clear weather. *b* Fine weather with passing clouds.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has decreased in small amounts in the extreme south of the Peninsula, the North-West Provinces and on the Malabar Coast, but has generally increased elsewhere. The rise appears to have been rapid in Sind and Rajputana, brisk in Berar and the Central Provinces, and slight to moderate in the remaining districts. The pressure distribution has changed, high pressures now obtaining in the Indus Valley and low pressures along the West Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Cochin and on the East Coast as far as Madras. The baric gradients are somewhat steep on the West Coast from Verawal southwards as far as Ratnagiri and also in the North-West Provinces, where a slight increase of wind is very likely. The barometer reads below the normal average in the Madras Presidency, the North-West Provinces, and at a few other stations on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency and also in the Central Provinces, and above it in other places. Winds are northery in the North-West Provinces and Gujarat and also at Khandwa, Nagpur, Surat, Sholapur and Mangalore, west-south-westerly to west-north-westerly at Negapatam and Hoshangabad, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. Winds have been slightly above the average at Bombay, nearly average at Madras, Ratnagiri, [illegible] and Karachi, and less than the average at [illegible] other places. This morning's observations show a slight increase of wind force at Rajkot, Allahabad and Calicut. The maximum temperature continues to be above the mean of the season in many districts, and the excess appears to be somewhat large in Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana. Maximum readings above 95° were recorded at Nagpur, Akola, Poona, Sholapur and Bellary. Except locally at Poona, Malegaon, Akola and Negapatam, nights are more or less hot everywhere and the lowest temperature last night was 53° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are irregular, and skies are cloudy in Sind, Rajputana, as also at Deesa, Neemuch and Negapatam. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. Weather is generally fine and clear in most districts, and the disturbed weather conditions, which have prevailed in Sind for the last two days, have disappeared.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr A G Griffiths, Colombo
a Mr F Hilder do
a Mr H A Payitu do
a W P Wright do
a Revd E Schmidt, Malabar
a Mrs F Kittel, Malabar
Mr G De Bildt, Japan
a Mr and Mrs Hearn, Poona
a Mr H G Palliser, Surat
a Lieut-Col B Humfrey, London
a Mrs A Arnott, London
a Miss O'Bryen do
a Mr E Harley do
Mr J Dyer, Katur
a Mrs C S Bythell, Asigarh
a The Misses Bythell, Asigarh
a Mr and Mrs H Ryder
a Col R Campbell, C S, Punjab
a Miss I A Hay, London
Mr and Mrs W Clough, N-W P
a Major W P Kennedy.
Mr and Mrs G Robinson, Burma.
Mr and Mrs Majeroni, Calcutta.
Mr B Esspansee, Calcutta.
a Capt De Jersey, R A, Poona.
a Mr J E De Jersey, Poona.
Col and Mrs A Mander, Madras.
Mr G Thompson, Bellary.
Mr W H Targett, Calcutta.
Mr W H Atkins, Calcutta.
Mr F Mertens, Calcutta.
a Lieut P Elphinston, 7th B I, Mhow.
Mr and Mrs T M Horsfall, C S, Madras.
a Mr F Armfield, (D) Hyderabad.
Mr G Cropper, Jhelum.
Revd P R Harrison.
Miss K Greenfield, Loodiana.
a Mrs J Bell, Punjab.
Mr H Howman, Calcutta.
Col and Mrs R Hussey, Deolali.
Miss Hussey, Deolali.
Mr A Mertens, Sr, Bombay.
Mr M Schwer, Bombay.
Mr F Place, Bombay.
Dr and Mrs D [illegible], Bombay
a Revd G and Mrs Muller, Bombay
Mr A Junkerstaff, Bombay
Mr H Stileman, Bombay
Mr and Mrs G Mills, Bombay
Mr T Walker, Bombay
Mr A Conley do
Mr B Schnabel do
Mr W Barrett do
Mr I M Heyn do
Mr C Flor do
Mr W S Jacob do
Mr P W Lodder do
Mr J Nicholas do
Mrs J Fluerio do
Miss Fluerio do
a Mr and Mrs C Mangos, Bombay
Mr H Smith, Bombay
Mr W N Cresswell, Bombay
Mr D Jaffrey, Surat
Mr R W Birch, Bombay
Mr W O Flaherty do
Mr J Fleming do
Dr Burns do
Mr H Hawkins do
a Mr J Freeman do
a Mr and Mrs L Paul,
a Revd J Steele, Amand
a Revd H Henderson, England

Residents, left during the week marked (a).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Daniell, Capt, Beng, 1st Punj Inf, from leave from England.

FEBRUARY 21.

Tyler, Capt, Bo, on duty from Poona.
Luck Br-Genl, Beng, Inspector Genl of Cav, on duty, from Poona.
Pirie, Capt, Beng, on duty from Poona.
DeLeslo, Lieut, Bo, Durh L. I., on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Elphinstone, Lieut Bo, 7th Bo Inf, on leave, to England.
Jamieson, Col Beng, S. C., on leave, to England.
Saunders, Surg Maj, Bo, Med Staff on leave, to Benares.
Belfield, Capt, Bo, R. A. on duty, to Aden.
Rodwell, Capt, Ms. R. A. off leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1890.

1. The Battalion will parade at 4-45 this evening at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. officers detailed for that purpose. Ten rounds blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars this evening as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

2. There will be a meeting of the members of D Company at the Telegraph Quarters this Evening after the Parade.

3. As the annual Inspection will take place very shortly, the Commanding Officer hopes that all who possibly can will attend this Evening, and on the subsequent Commanding Officer's Parades.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. The Squadron will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face near the Remount Stables, at 6-45 o'clock this morning and march to the General Parade Ground for drill with H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. Swords and bandoliers only to be worn.

5. Members who wish to attend Mr. Steel's lectures are informed that the first will take place at 7-15 a. m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at the Veterinary College, Parel.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.

1. The Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder to-day at 4-15 p.m., punctually, and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for practice from the 9 R.M.L. gun. Dress.—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin chain.

2. There will be a Battery Committee Meeting on Monday next the 24th Instant at 6-30 p.m. at Head-quarters. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

3. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

Trumpeter E. G. White.

By order,
A. LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, purity of the Breath and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice, and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT, FEBRUARY 23.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral), Agutter in G.—Hymns 353, 312 and 197.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 88 and 268.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Anthem—My God, look upon me—Reynolds.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion [illegible]
[illegible]

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—Matins, Celebration and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway (Tent).
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7-30 p.m.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Service.
Byculla, Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m.—Revd. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Revd. Mr. [illegible]
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 22, 268 and 254.
5 p.m.—Children's Service with address on "Children's Sins."—Hymns 31 and 29.
Offertory for "Children's Gift."
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Special Sermon. Subject: "Falling from Grace."—Hymns 250, [illegible] and 198.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 7 and 133.
[illegible] p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 14, 120 and 18.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns [illegible]

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOWEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Back of the Apollo Hotel.)

Rev. J. E. Robinson, Pastor. Dedication this evening at 6 o'clock by Bishop J. M. Thoburn, D.D., to which all are cordially invited. Services for Sunday, in the newly dedicated edifice—
11 a.m.—Rev. J. Baume of Poona.
6 p.m.—Bishop Thoburn.
The Sunday School meets at 9-30 a.m.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

(Rev. J. H. Schively, Pastor.)
8-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Divine Service.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.

M. E. CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Divine Service.
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—(Choral) Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—(Choral) Children's Service and Matins by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—(Choral) Evensong and Sermon by Rev. C. S. Rivington.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and (Choral) [illegible]
Sermons on Wednesday and Friday at 6 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 26, 2nd tune; 172, 1st tune; 275 and 27[illegible]

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

(Opposite the Main Entrance to Prince's Dock.)
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer with Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held at [illegible] to-morrow at [illegible] and 6 p.m. in [illegible]
All are cordially invited to attend.
Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.

Service will be held on board the [illegible] in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning [illegible]
The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.
All are cordially invited.

Service will be held on board [illegible] (by kind permission of the [illegible]) on Sunday morning. The Captain [illegible], and others are cordially invited to [illegible]
The Bethel Flag will b[illegible]

THE attempt to rival [illegible] toys in England, has [illegible] work is said to b[illegible] engaged in it near [illegible] declare they [illegible] the mothers [illegible] saying, but [illegible] channels [illegible] annually [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] as follows:—Not [illegible] As. 4. No [illegible] scale.

N[illegible]—MACLEAN'S GUIDE [illegible] Corrected, and [illegible] for Visitors and [illegible]—Postage ½ annas. [illegible] Bombay.

[illegible] WHISKEY. A fresh [illegible] VERY OLD Whiskey has [illegible] Seedsmen, by their [illegible] & Co.

M[illegible]WAR DAWK RE-OPENED. [illegible] Tonga Dawks ready [illegible] weather, can be had [illegible] Ferishaw, Diplo[illegible] to His Excellency the [illegible] Governor of Bombay.

[illegible] GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now [illegible] GYMKHANA HOTEL, new[illegible] of latest designs. Excel[illegible] and westerly breeze. Under [illegible]

T[illegible].—Havelock's and Tennant's, in [illegible] to a lb. in Road or Retail [illegible] collected.—EHANI HORMAZ[illegible] and Tobacco Merchants, No. 3, Raugari [illegible] Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived [illegible] an entirely new Stock of [illegible] Japan and Satsuma.—EBRAHIM [illegible] Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, [illegible]

W[illegible] can you buy cheaper than a wine [illegible] Soda Glass for annas [illegible] set for Rs. 12. 1 Cheapest House, [illegible]

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR. [illegible] We have [illegible] used this [illegible] and very Comfortable. Food Excellent [illegible] especially was [illegible] will be delighted to recommend [illegible]

TO LET.—"NESBIT HALL", an upper [illegible] on Nesbit Road, Mazagon. [illegible] to MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S [illegible] Church St. Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. M. D. Cama's [illegible] furniture, Upright Piano, Clock by French, [illegible] on SUNDAY, 23rd inst. Property on View.

A ROAMER TRICYCLE.—Cost new Rs. 330 [illegible] Owner going home, will part with it [illegible] TANDUM. Cost new £4 [illegible]. To be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co. Ld., Bombay.

WANTED.—An ENGINEER who has had [illegible] experience in Erecting and Working cotton Presses. Apply by letter only to C. L. M., Madras Club, stating qualifications, age, and salary required.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N.W.P.

CLERK WANTED, with good hand-writing. Salary Rupees TWENTY monthly.—Apply "J. J.," Office of this Paper.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This [illegible] Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS [illegible] and other places of pleasure resort in the [illegible] Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the Bombay Gazette has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding [illegible], &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," Bombay Gazette Office.

THE BOWEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH will be dedicated to the worship of God on Saturday evening, February 22nd, at 6 o'clock, BISHOP J. M. THOBURN, D.D., officiating. The Christian Public are cordially invited to be present.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 48, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—An OFFICE, in the best business part of the Fort, ground-floor, cool, and spacious.—Apply at once to 638 care of this Paper.

TO LET LARGE ROOMS WITH BATH-room and small Verandah Westerly breeze. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Albert Building.

MAHABLESHWAR.—GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW No. 1, available from 1st. March to 10 April. Apply SUPERINTENDENT.

TO LET.—Second floor and two newly built [illegible] of House, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort. Apply [illegible] to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE SANAJEE.

M[illegible] RUGBY HOTEL.—Near[illegible] ROOMS bright [illegible] favourable than other places.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P." care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, [illegible] Bombay, may also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c. of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest changes, and most perfect in the market and excel[illegible] for practice. Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—SPEFFENAUER & Co.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country [illegible], Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SMALLEY, Marine Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory [illegible]. Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Stud [illegible] Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A. & R. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 35, Medows Street, Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies [illegible] had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send on at once the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

[illegible]—Goods, Packages, and Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when requested.

DR. [illegible] and LIVER PILLS, the best [illegible] Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. [illegible] and LIVER PILLS, effectual [illegible]

DR. SCOTT'S [illegible] and LIVER PILLS cure [illegible] Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S [illegible] LIVER PILLS cure, Cos[illegible]

DR. SCOTT'S [illegible] and LIVER PILLS cure [illegible]

DR. SCOTT'S [illegible] LIVER PILLS may be [illegible] from business [illegible]

DR. SCOTT'S [illegible] LIVER PILLS should [illegible] Aperient Medi[illegible] a severe illness.

[illegible] CAUTION.—[illegible] "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," [illegible]

[illegible] BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS [illegible] LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.
NOTICE.

THE FAIR will be open to the Public daily from WEDNESDAY next, 26th inst., to SATURDAY 1st March, both days included, from 4-30 p.m. to 7-45 p.m., and on the THURSDAY and SATURDAY the Fair will be reopened in the evening from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Dinner will be provided for about 60 persons in a Tent on the grounds on the THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to engage tables can do so by entering their names in a book to be found in the Tent in question.

Season Tickets, admitting to the main enclosure at all times when the Fair is open, can now be obtained at SOUNDY and Co., Price Rs. 4.

No free passes will be granted except to Stall holder's native servants.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.
NOTICE.

WANTED CONTRIBUTIONS of all sorts of LIVE ANIMALS, BIRDS, &c., suitable for a PET STALL, such as—

Puppies, Owls, Panther Cubs, Guinea-pigs, Kittens, Canaries, Antelopes, Cheetah Cubs, Cockatoos, Cats, Calves, Monkeys, Mynas, Mongooses, Hedgehogs, Tiger Cubs, Lambs, Hawks, Dogs, Rabbits, Kangaroos, Love-birds, Young Lions, Kids, Porcupines, Pigeons, Donkey Foals, Goslings, Baby-Bears, Tortoises, Lemurs, Guinea-fowl, Gold and Silver Fish in bowls, Bullfinches, Bulbuls, Chameleons, Parrots, Hares, Foxes, Doves, Aquaria, Turkeys, Flamingoes, Deer, Gazelles, Jungle-owl, Squirrels, Peacocks, Otters, Sarus Cranes, and White Mice.

All Contributions to be addressed to
H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Lady Reay's Fund,
6, Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION
COUNCIL HALL, SECRETARIAT.
LAST DAYS.
REDUCED ADMISSION—8 annas.
4 annas for Children
4as. for Soldiers in uniform and their families
Band on Saturday evening the 22nd and
LAST NIGHT of the beautiful Electric Light.
Open from 7 a. m till 6 p.m., on SUNDAY, MONDAY
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

MR. N. LAZARUS has the pleasure to inform his numerous friends that he has RETURNED to INDIA after an absence of two years, and can be consulted at the Victoria Hotel (opposite the Gymkhana) between the hours of 10 and 5 for a few days only.

MR. LAZARUS' new "SPECIALITE" Spectacle, a result of the remarkable advance in optical science literally enables him to give NEW EYES to all suffering from defective vision.

The medical profession is specially invited to inspect these wonderful appliances.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of Upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD.
and can be supplied at the same price.
as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD.
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET. BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS).
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT
ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.
SPECTACLES vs. BLINDNESS.

THE symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded, and either from ignorance or feeling of difference the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight often resulting in blindness.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS
IN INDIA.
OFFICES: 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta,
20 and 21, Mount Road, Madras,
And 20, Tyndale Place, London, N.

WRIST WATCHES.
Complete with Black or Brown
Leather Straps.
Oxydized Steel ......from Rs. 25
Silver .... „ Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver...... „ Rs. 40
14ct. Gold .... „ Rs. 55
18ct. Gold .... „ Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.

Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA
HOTEL.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and [illegible] HOTEL, Igatpuri. These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on [illegible] and command a magnificent and a charming [illegible]. Apply to

[illegible] PRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igatpuri.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Warora 2,553 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Schooner Gulianar, 9[illegible] tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Ellora, 1470 tons, Captain G J Johnstone, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Oriental, 938 tons, Captain J Forbes, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE Coasting steam-ship [illegible]doo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvi &c., with a general cargo and 330 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian [illegible] S N Co's steam-ship Maria Teresa, 2,011 tons, Captain R Deperis, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c., with a general cargo. Captain Befield, and Mr Ab[illegible] as cabin passengers, and 15 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain W G Weber, sailed yesterday for Hamburg Bremen &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Leflanshkey, Madame Anna, Mr G Greenberg, and 45 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo, 37 cases of opium, and the following passengers:—Mr F Lurian, Mr and Mrs Schnarie, Mr E Gimlet, Mr M Politis, Mr J M Potomas, Col Jacob, Miss Wright, Mr Hamond, Mrs Tait, Mr J Majid, Mr Ally Bin Ahmed, Mr H A Rahim and 2 others, Mr A Mahomed, and 111 deck passengers and 5 horses.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Brindisi, 2129 tons, Captain E Street, sailed to-day for China &c., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Hurworth	1567	Bailey	C	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Rannoch	1172	Gibb	HJ	W&A Graham & Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co
„ E Castle	980	Valentine	M	K Nixon & Co
„ Alberta	2214	Nelson	P	Purshotum & Co
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	Collin	Q	V Ebrahim

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No	
S.S. Brindisi	2129	Street	1	P & O S N Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Mirzapore	216	Harvey	5	P & O S N Co
„ Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	A-H Lloyd & Co.
„ Medusa	1775	Mitchel	8	A-H Lloyd & Co.
„ Khiva	1452	Crewe	10	P & O S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Sch. Gulianar	Nakoda	Damaun, Feb. 18.
	Kilwa (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi, &c.
	Kaneri (s)	Nakoda	Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Lancashire (s)	Harris	Marseilles.
	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Aden Mussawa, &c.
	Rufford Hall (s)	Millard	Karachee.
	Maria Teresa (s)	Deperis	Trieste, &c.
	Sch. Leandra	Nakoda	Delegoa Bay.
	Sch. Esperanca	Nakoda	Mozambique, &c.
	Clyde (s)	Parfit	London, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Calcutta, &c.
	Rheinfels (s)	Webler	Hamburg, &c.
	Warora (s)	Mitchell	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Brindisi, Street, for China &c.
„ Ellora, Johnstone for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
18 India s	London.
19 Roma s	Singapore.
19 Booldana s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	
18 Clan Mackenzie s.	London.
19 Sirdhana s.	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—11 cases machinery &c, K Heerjee [illegible]; [illegible] slates, A H Karimbhoy; 7 cases confectionery, N Hassonally; 21 packages earthenware, A Carreem; 5 hogsheads portwine, D Cowasjee; 30 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Ranoo[illegible] M Mynjee; 4 packages earthenware, Moosa Ayool.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—45 cases ginger wine, and 20 cases rum, P C Shroff and Sons; 50 cases whisky, Ewart Latham and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—14 cases writing paper, H Abdoolally.
Huzara s—2 cases writing paper, A K Tyabally.
Oriental s—3 cases whisky, and 2 cases brandy, Sorabshah and Co.
Brindisi s—35 packages provision S Cowasjee; 2 cases printed books, Thacker and Co; 158 cases provision &c, Treacher and Co.
Pekin s—5 cases brandy and 10 cases claret, Phipson and Co.
Govino s—14 cases castor oil, T Bogabhoy.
Peninsular s—3 cases soap, E Soomsudin and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Pekin s—15 bales papers, M Essajee.
Huzara s—1 cask rectified spirit, M Russee.

FROM CHARANTE.

Pekin s—100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Maneckjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—24 casks birdshot, E Mahomedally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—5 bales papers, A H Abdoolally; 10 cases soap, H Sulleman Habib; 2 cases papers, S Kaderbhoy.
Imperator s—4 cases note paper, A K Tyebally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—100 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 302 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,625½ cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 45 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 90 bales wool, J Khimjee; 900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 501 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 55 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co.

Hurworth s—520 cwts bones, Croft Wells and Co; 45 bales twist waste, Megjee Mooljee; 101 bales cotton, B Narondass; 261 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 9 bales cotton, T Shapoorjee; 32 bales wool Doongersee Nagjee; 1,856 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,10[illegible] bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—3½ cut ivory, Peer Mahomed Adamjee.
Ranoch s—495 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 11 drums perfumed oil, K Goolam Hoosen; 12 bales goat skin, C Jooma and Co; 46½ cwts mother-of-pearl shells, I N Lalljee; 156½ cwts black pepper, R Hunsraz; 106 cwts olibanum and 20 cwts gum, S Runchardas; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 2,700 cwts Bone meal Cassum Mahomed; 33½ cwts gum, Ganjee Narpal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—6 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Alberta s—99 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 40 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Egremont Castle s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 715 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1 cwt wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 420 bales cotton, J C Bashby and Co.

Imperatrix s—385 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 1,350 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, R Ebjee; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, J Veeram; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, J Essa; 550 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 288 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—198 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Egremont Castle s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 650 cwts castorseed A Blaschek and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Imperatrix s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,328 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—176 bales twist, and 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 111 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 71 cwts Cambay stone, E Noordin and Co.

Nizam s—2,200 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai.

Brindisi s—75 cwts cloves, and 140 cwts fishmaws, and sharkfins, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 5 cwts fishmaws, H M Jowraj, 75 cwts [illegible], Mowjee Topun; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 3 chests opium, T Luchmunrai.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—350 bales twist, E J Abraham; 50 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 75 bales twist, [illegible] Hill and Co; 613 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR KOBE.

Brindisi s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Nizam s—100 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21.

ALTHOUGH the Money Market in London has become decidedly easier, as indicated by yesterday's telegram advising the reduction of the Bank of England rate by one per cent., Consols were unchanged at 97⅝. Bar Silver remained at 43¾d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ lower in Fours, and 3-16 in 4½ per cents., at £69⅝ and £71 1-16, respectively. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India was put down ⅛d., say to 1s. 4⅝d. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107¼. In Paris French Rentes were unchanged at 87⅞; and a Exchange on London at fcs. 25c 28½, to which it was lowered on Wednesday.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday show an increase of 3 per cent. in the Reserve since the previous statement, making it stand at 50 per cent. of the liabilities. The Bank rate was 5 per cent. as reduced yesterday; and the market rates of discount were ¼ lower for short London Bills, and ⅛ down for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4⅛ and 3½ per cent. respectively. About £175,000 in gold was paid into the Bank yesterday. The weekly Specie shipments are not advised.

The General Produce Markets remained unchanged yesterday.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady all round last evening, the total sales showing some increase on those of previous day's at 8,000 bales, inclusive of 500 bales Surats. Spot Mid-American Cotton was still worth 6-16d per lb, and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d higher in all positions, at 6 1-64d in the nearest, to 6⅛d in the most distant. The day's Imports were 23,000. The Manchester Market was quiet.

An advance of 1-16 cent. was established in spot Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 11 5-16 cents; and May Futures were 4 points higher, at 11·30 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales, and the figures for the three years to date give the following comparison:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Thursday's Receipts	12,000	13,000	11,000
Five days' do.	63,000	83,000	56,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889	5,210,000	4,788,000	4,813,000

Here, the market has been steady, prices showing no change in any description. Only a small business, however, has transpired, consisting of purchases aggregating about 1,500 bales of Naggur, at Rs. 214; Sheagaum, at Rs. 210; Akote at Rs. 209; Karanja at Rs. 209; Julgaum, at Rs. 205-8½; Bengal, at Rs. 210-11; and Veerawul at Rs. 210-11 per candy.

WHEAT.—A small business only has been passing to-day in this market, buyers for export still remaining aloof; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS are also pretty steady as to price, though Ground Nuts, which have been arriving freely, are obtainable on rather easier terms. Transactions, however, have been upon a small scale, and quotations generally show no change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,815	bales.
Wheat	11,953	cwts.
Linseed	10,551	„
Rapeseed	3,205	„
Gingelly	3,252	„
Ground Nuts	16,210	„
Castor Seed	1,959	„

FREIGHTS have been quieter to-day, but still steady. Business is checked by the high rates asked; but in face of this holders of tonnage are standing out for a further advance of about 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning a shade firmer for Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 15-16d; but otherwise rates have been much the same as they closed yesterday afternoon. A moderate amount of Bank Telegraphic has been placed at 1s. 4 15-16d; also a few Merchants' Bills for the mail, for which the market closed steady. Forward Credits may be quoted at 1s. 5 5-32 to 3-32d. for March delivery, at 1s. 5 1-32 to 1s. 5d. for April, and 1s. 4 15-16d. for May, but with nothing offering for the latter month. Some Bank Demand has been placed for April, at 1s. 4 13-16d., and we quote ready rates at:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 4 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ......1s. 4 15-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 5 1-16d. „
Credits do. ....1s. 5 7-32d. „
Francs do. ....1·81¼ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates have receded somewhat. Fours for cash were quoted during a part of the day at 89 11-16, but at closing 98⅝ was named; while for the coming settlement 98 13-16 was quoted, and 99⅛ for the 30th March account, in the morning, and thereafter 1-16 per cent. less. Par is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill scrip contin[illegible] favour, and on other lines there is next [illegible] doing, quotations being generally [illegible]. We report a decline of Rs. 15 in Ja[illegible] and Jubilee Mill shares; of Rs. 10 each in David, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 each in [illegible] Khimji and Queen [illegible] Petit, at our quotations. Prince of Wales [illegible] Rs. 50 higher, at Rs. 1,700 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, with the outward English mails of the 14th inst. [illegible] Aden at 7-30 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the homeward English mails, arrived here at 8 p.m. to-day.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8¼ „ „	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅝d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	87⅞
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69⅝
4½ per cent. „	71 1-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	43¾d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £ 22,900,000, increase, £ 900,000; public deposits, £ 9,500,000, increase, £ 1,100,000; other deposits, £ 22,600,000, decrease, £ 300,000; other securities, £ 20,500,000, decrease, £ 400,000; notes and gold, £ 16,200,000, increase, £ 1,400,000. The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA Feb. 21.—The barometer has fallen briskly in north Bengal, slightly in other parts of Bengal, Asam, the greater part of North-West Provinces, on the south-west and south-east coasts, on the Peninsula and in Ceylon, but has risen elsewhere rapidly in north-west India. Distribution has returned to the condition existing before the appearance of the storm. Readings an highest in Punjab, lowest over the Bay, winds are northerly over the north-western, and central parts of the country, but unchanged elsewhere. Temperature has fallen in the Punjab, Sind, and parts of the Central Provinces. The mean exceeds the normal in all provinces, except the Punjab. Weather is fine, except in Sind. Slight snow has fallen in Quetta and Murree. Rain has fallen on other hill stations and Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Roorkee. The weather promises to be generally fine with cool winds in the north-west and centre of India.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st Feb. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	10	2	2	53
Teheran	21	6	31	...	44
Suez	21	6	31	...	55

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 21st Feb. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	24		8
„ Kurrachee	...	14		2
„ Madras	...	20.		1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 20.
10 p.m. ... ... 77·2

FRIDAY, FEB. 21.
6 a.m. ... ... 72·9
10 a.m. ... ... 80·4
2 p.m. ... ... 83·4
4 p.m. ... ... 83·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Suez, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect.
Mae Bankok-Saigon interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SAWYER—February 17, at Tenby, South Wales, Mary Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Major George Westrenen Sawyer, Bombay Staff Corps, Military Accounts Department. (By Telegram.)

RANGOON.

MARRIAGE.

FISCHER—HOLBERTON—February 1, at the Registrar's Office, Rangoon, Lieut. T. A. Fischer, Bo. S. C., to Frances Maud Holberton, daughter of Colonel T. N. Holberton, R. A.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PAYNE—February 21, at Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill, the wife of Henry A H Payne (prematurely) of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—February 15, at Mussoorie, the wife of Frank Clark, of a son.

MORSE—February 16, at Amritsar, the wife of Amyas Morse, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DICKSON—NEWTON—February 7, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Revd W F Armstrong, William Pringle Dickson, son of the late J B Dickson, Inspector-General of Hospitals Bengal, to Elizabeth Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Robert Newton, of Wraxall, near Bristol.

DEATH.

LAWRENCE—February 15, Henry P Lawrence, Manager, New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., Calcutta, aged 39.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

JEAN BAPTISTE TAVERNIER, Baron of Aubonne, is in every respect so original an authority in relation to India in the time of Aurungzeb that Dr. Ball, of Dublin, a former member of the Indian Geological Survey, has done a useful service in editing for Messrs. Macmillan and Co. the "Travels in India" of that energetic and observant traveller. Energetic he undoubtedly was. The first of his six voyages to the East extended, it is true, no farther than Persia, but the others included wanderings over a wide area in India proper, while one of his voyages took him as far East as to the Dutch settlements in Java. He was singularly observant too. Had he possessed Arthur Young's interest in agriculture he would have done for India in the middle of the Seventeenth Century what that pleasant Suffolk squire did for France at the end of the Eighteenth. *Commis voyageur* though he was—for he came here to sell jewellery and precious stones, and to make money out of the princes and nobles of India—he had an eye for a good deal that lay outside the lines of his business relationships. His chapters on the diamond fields in the Golconda Kingdom, and on the pearls, rubies, and precious stones to be found in the East, have, of course, a distinct technical value, and we doubt not that Mr. Watson and the directors of the Deccan Mining Company have made note long since of the fact that in the Kolloor diamond mine, seven days' journey to the east of Golconda, nearly sixty thousand people were working when Tavernier went there more than two hundred years since. Here, of course, Tavernier writes as an expert, as he does, indeed, in the chapter which deals with the currency regulations obtaining in the Mogul's territory. But he had an eye and ear for many things outside the range of his business interests. He had a passion for travel, and had done the grand tour of Europe before reaching manhood. The stories of intrigue and adventure which he tells here and there in his racy pages proclaim him to be a *raconteur* of the first order. Bernier apart, his accounts of the society and institutions of India in the Seventeenth Century have not been surpassed. His descriptions of Hindu life would for the [illegible] serve for records of our own time, not only because Hindu society is itself so conservative, but because Tavernier's impressions were so prompt and true. His readers will appreciate, too, the unfailing cheerfulness and good temper which pervade his pages. [illegible] not a complaint from beginning to [illegible] all his life through this cheery [illegible] man sailed on calm seas and pursued [illegible] along pleasant by-ways, where [illegible] man, though idolatrous, as he always [illegible] him was not vile. A traveller who can [illegible] the Indian draft bullock to be as comfortable a mount as a French or Italian hack [illegible] have a philosophy beyond price. This [illegible] contentment seems to have vanished from the travelling class in our time. Not many of us could be trusted to record without [illegible] journeys in continuous rain along [illegible] that deserved not the name of roads, with halts in villages where the stranger takes the chances of the larder, and usually comes out exceedingly badly. Yet Tavernier, though he grumbles not at these things, in no wise despises good living. He loves good wine, takes it with him when he can, and gleefully tells us how on one occasion he and his companion drank two bottles of Shiraz liquor in the open street. We get the index to his mind and disposition in the fine reprint of an old engraved portrait of him which adorns the first volume. Energy, good temper, and strength of will stand out in the physiognomy of the old traveller who made six voyages to the East, and was ready in his eightieth year to make a seventh in the capacity of Ambassador to India of the Elector of Brandenburg.

There is only one fault in Tavernier's work, and that is the entire absence of method. But when he wrote, literary composition, even in France, had only lately become an art, and travellers had not yet learnt that it was as much a part of their business to write well as to travel far. Tavernier's book, therefore, is rather a collection of travel papers than a consecutive narrative. The first of his voyages that concerns us is that which he made in 1638, starting from Marseilles, and travelling *via* Alexandretta, Aleppo, Shiraz, and Ispahan, and thence by Bunder Abbas—or Gombroon as it was named in those days—to Surat. Surat was then the only port in the whole Empire of the Great Mogul, and Tavernier, who was something of a politician, took occasion to advise the East India Company not only to pay their agents better and to protect private trade, but also to find for themselves a better port than Surat. It was much too early then to think of Bombay, and though the island was ceded to England not long after he had done with India, he makes no mention of the place in his papers. Diu was the port which he looked upon as a desirable alternative to Surat, for Diu had seen its best days as a Portuguese arsenal, and apparently he conceived it possible that the authorities at Goa could be persuaded into allowing an English trading company to gain a footing there. Tavernier's recommendations to the Company as to the regimen of their officials in India were shrewd and far-seeing, and suggest the belief that he would have been an excellent agent in the hand of such a Minister as Colbert for carrying out any colonial mercantile venture. They met with their justification more than a century later in the reforms which Lord Cornwallis introduced in the Company's service in Bengal. But Tavernier, though he could rise to a statesmanlike conception of things, was a pedlar, though a pedlar on a large scale. On one occasion he brought with him jewellery and precious stones of the value of more than £40,000 sterling. It says something for the relative security of the country in Aurangzeb's time that he nowhere complains of having lost anything or been in any way defrauded. Once the Nawab of Dacca was remiss in his payment. Tavernier found that a resolute insistance on his right, and a threat that he would give the Nawab a bad name in France if he were not paid, sufficed to bring this somewhat unsatisfactory customer to reason. Business, of course, had to be done according to the custom of the country. Tavernier learnt what an important part *dasturi* plays in the operations of commerce in India, particularly in courts and palaces, and he found it worth while to make the Great Mogul and his courtiers presents of the value of close upon two thousand pounds as a preliminary to business. But it is not Tavernier's own trading which interests us chiefly, but his observations upon trade in general. Nowhere can we get a fuller view than in his pages of the arts and industries which flourished in Indian cities, and which formed the bulk of the exports which went to Europe *via* the Persian Gulf, and then overland to the Mediterranean for Venice and the great continental entrepots. There is a melancholy interest in it all which is not changed to satisfaction by the explanation that the mechanical industries of Europe have necessarily displaced the products of the skilled hand-labour of India. Cities that have almost gone out of knowledge are named by Tavernier as busy purveyors for the markets of Europe. At Burhanpore he found "an enormous quantity" of very transparent muslins were being made for export to Persia, Turkey, Muscovy, Poland, Arabia, and Egypt. At Seronj there was a large trade in all kinds of coloured calicoes, with which "all the common people" of Persia and Turkey were clad. Here, too, was made the fine diaphanous muslin which in these days is seldom seen, except in the wardrobes of painters of what Mr. Buchanan would call the fleshly school. The beauty of this alone showed to what a high pitch of excellence the textile arts had been raised by the hereditary craftsmen of India. Even then, however, European methods had invaded some of the choice enclosures of Indian art, for Tavernier observes that in some places the native calico printers printed from patterns given them by European merchants. The invasion therefore which connoisseurs deplore is not of such recent origin as people think. Golconda is another locality whose industry has departed. In Tavernier's time the King of Golconda every year exported from Masulipatam a large shipload of muslins and chintzes for Persia, precious and costly work, for the most part, since the flowered patterns were all coloured by hand. At Broach there was a thriving calico-bleaching industry, for the water of the Nerbudda near that town had peculiar bleaching properties, which led weavers from all parts of the Great Mogul's Empire to send their products there to be bleached.

All these make a very suggestive picture of the industrial state of India a couple of centuries since, for Tavernier writes soberly, and with no ulterior purpose to serve. Nature brings not back the mastodon, and political economy will not bring back the diaphanous draperies of Dacca. But we may yet give a practical turn to the regrets which such reminiscences evoke, if we see to it that some of the surviving arts of India which are worth preserving shall not be crushed out through indifference or the arbitrary measures of Government. In Tavernier's day, when the inspirations of an enlightened economy had not begun to move our policy at home, nothing so inimical to any of the arts of India had been devised as the silver plate duty. Tavernier, however, had no particular gospel to preach, economic or political, and he has much more to tell about than the industrial condition of India. His picture of Goa and of the Portuguese whom he found there is one of the liveliest and most graphic episodes in the literature of Indian travel. It will be noted that Protestant as he was, he paid his compliments to the Grand Inquisitor, after telling that reverend dignity that he had complied with local prejudices by leaving his Bible behind him at Vingoorla, then the seat of a Dutch factory. It was his chance to be at Goa while the sun of its prosperity was still high in the heavens, and again in the twilight gloom of its misfortunes. He illustrates the contrast with a passage which is unhappily as unquotable as it is inimitable. His trading experiences at Surat gave him material for some racy passages on the ways of brokers and dealers. Evidently a Mercantile Marks Act was needed then. Short lengths, the mingling of rubbish with good things, and the judicious intermingling of stones with cotton so as to make weight—all these marks of the civilization of to-day had been anticipated by the people with whom the English and the Dutch were trading in their factories in Bengal and Guzerat. And yet Tavernier, with all his shrewd insight into the native character, has nothing more unkind to say of the trading classes than that they hold it to be their duty "to defraud rather than to be defrauded." The old traveller is too good-natured to say harsher things than that of the natives of India, who seem to have treated him well, and for whom he seems to have had a kindly regard. One pretty conceit regarding them he has left on record in the [illegible]:—"I have always remarked that the Orientals prefer the whitest pearls, the whitest diamonds, the whitest bread, and the whitest women." This is the nearest approach to a traveller's tale that is to be found in Tavernier, who always gives you the impression that he is telling the plain unvarnished story of his experiences. Happily for his literary memory Tavernier has met with a most painstaking editor in Dr. Ball, whose elucidations of the text are very carefully given, while the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan, must be commended for the elegant substantiality with which the volumes have been produced.

THE Report of the Special Commission, Mr. Smith announces, will be placed on the records of the House of Commons. This is a dexterous shelving of a perplexing document. What will be the political effect of the Report on the balance of Parties? The general opinion in England for some time past among Conservative and Liberal organisers has been that the Report, whatever its tenour, would not influence the result of a single election. Had the labours of the Commission been brought to a conclusion while the political excitement first created was at its height, the decision of the Judges would have probably affected some of the constituencies. But the public have long since become wearied by the attempt to follow the one hundred and twenty-eight days' proceedings. Except in the *Times*, which morning after morning filled several pages with heavy columns of small print it was impossible to wade through the reports grew more and more meagre. A similar indication of the exhaustion of public curiosity was shown in the empty benches of the Court. *Punch* but little exaggerated the state to which things had come during Sir Henry James' concluding speech, by representing the accomplished Counsel addressing three sleepy Judges and one spectator in the lobby of the Court. The political effect of the inquiry was discounted when the famous facsimile letters were found to be sorry forgeries, which could not have deceived men of ordinary judgment.

Next to curiosity as to the effect on the electorate, if any, comes that as to the practical results to the *Times* financially and journalistically. The enquiry has entailed upon the paper an expenditure to which the Attorney-General's epithet of "hideous" certainly applies. The amount is estimated to exceed the enormous sum of £200,000. The late Mr. MacDonald declined to say whether the payments to Messrs. Houston and Pigott for the facsimile letters did not exceed £5,000. By a recent arrangement in Court a further sum of £5,000 has to be paid as damages for the publication of letters, which bore forgery pencilled on their face. It is inconceivable that the proprietors and business men of a great London newspaper should have disbursed enormous sums for the rubbish palmed off upon them by a man whose infamous character was well known not only to journalists, but to Chief Secretaries whom he had tried to blackmail, to tradesmen on whom he had passed forged bills, to the police who knew that he was a purveyor of objectionable literature. After the publication of the first letter Mr. Nethercliff, the leading expert, pointed out that the signature to the letter had been written before the words to which it was appended—a statement followed up by Mr. Labouchere that the manufacturer of the documents was known and that they had been offered in vain to Lord Hartington and others before finding a purchaser at the *Times* office. Yet some other letters flagrantly spurious were after those warnings purchased at a great price and published in due course. Whether the proprietors of the journal consider that they have received full value for the money laid out upon these incriminating documents which have made such a noise in the world we are not told; Mr. Buckle has chivalrously elected to "stand or fall" with those who without consulting him took this insane course. To borrow an expression from Sir James Hannen nothing can add to or take away from the effect of the disclosure of so much folly. The reputation of the *Times* for discretion and sobriety of judgment has undoubtedly suffered. For some time to come there will be little disposition to accept as conclusive assertions which are vouched for only by facsimile copies of impugned documents. At the opening of the Commission nine of the silliest facsimiles were published, filling a page of the paper. [illegible] were transparent forgeries, and facilitated the easy work of showing where the forger found the phrases he pieced together in the letters. This was a crowning blunder, but it scarcely added to the evidence of incapacity to see what might have been obvious to those who knew that there was absolutely no proof of authenticity, and that the man who sold the letters had stipulated piteously that he should not be put in the witness-box as he must break down under cross-examination.

The *per contra* of all this so far as it affects the *Times* in reputation and pocket is that the leading journal has obtained such an advertisement as Willings has not been able to give its cheap rivals on the hoardings of London. It was a triumph to compel the attention of Parliament, to be the occasion of passionate debates, to confound the councils of the Liberal Party, and consolidate the Union of the Unionists. For two years opinion was influenced, and the course of administration sensibly affected by the widespread belief that the charges made with so much confidence, and repeated with such pertinacious energy must have been based on irrefutable proofs to be produced at the proper time. The magnificent house of cards built on the letters only rested on the credulity of two or three estimable gentlemen who were not ashamed to avow that they had made no particular inquiry into the authenticity of the documents sold them by the forger, because what was in them was "so probable." But while it lasted it was the greatest [illegible] of its time.

THE success of the Socialist Candidates at the polling booths in Germany may induce Prince Bismarck to countermand the order to pack up the furniture of his house in Berlin and send it to his country seat. It is not now for the first time that the Prince has learned that the Socialist enemy is strong in numbers and in political organisation; but it is certainly a portent to find that the official influence hitherto exerted against them with so much effect to keep down the group of their candidates returned to the Reichsrath, has at length proved unequal to the duty demanded of it. The growth of Socialism has for years past disquieted the Chancellor, and set him to devise means to turn the new power to account by identifying the interests of the proletariat with the stability of the State. With this view the system of insurance which guarantees to every working man a pension in his old age, or when incapacitated by ill-health for labour, has been established. Every working man contributes a certain percentage of his wages, and every employer a percentage on the wages paid to the fund from which the pensions are to be drawn, the State adding a sum proportionate to the payments made by master and workman. This is a step far in advance of anything hitherto attempted by a Government to secure to the proletariat the means of livelihood in the hour of calamity arising from incapacity through sickness or advancing years. Mr. John Morley recently when heckled with regard to his unwillingness to favour legislation to fix eight hours' labour as the maximum mentioned that he has procured the literature on the subject in order to understand the methods by which the scheme of working men's insurance by the State has been worked out in Germany. The German proletariat is by no means inclined to regard this system as anything more than an instalment of the measures which the State machinery can be made to supply for the amelioration of the lot of the toiling millions. In Germany every toiler has passed, or is passing, through the ranks of the Army, and this little fact has not escaped the attention of either Prince Bismarck or the equally far-seeing organizers of German Socialism. It is as well known to the countrymen of Prince Bismarck and Karl Marx that of every five soldiers, one is a Socialist, who could and does give very good reasons for the faith which is in him. When the one-fifth wins over another fifth, it may not take long for two soldiers to convert a third, and then the numerical proportion will be no longer what it is now. We have here the key to Prince Bismarck's invitation to all the States of Europe to call together a Conference to consider how best to come to a common understanding on the labour questions which are every year growing more and more complicated throughout Europe. The Emperor William has declared this suggestion to be one of the most valuable that has ever emanated from the great Statesman. For all that the elections are going against the Government, and the Socialist candidates are gaining in strength throughout the country. It is not however to be anticipated that the proletariat will have a majority in the new Parliament for some years to come. But he again at the polls will have incalculable influence in furthering the Socialist propaganda, and the anxiety and perplexity which have fallen upon the dock-masters and wharfingers of London may well have their counterpart amongst the politicians of Berlin.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by yesterday's English mail steamer Clyde were Lord Radstock and Canon, Mrs., and Miss Wilberforce. They drove over to the Apollo Bunder after 4 p.m., accompanied by Mrs. Scott (wife of Mr. Justice Scott), and proceeded in a steam-launch to the mail boat. The Hon'ble Mr. Spencer Lyttelton, brother of Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, who was one of the passengers, drove over a few minutes earlier in a Government House carriage and pair, to the Bunder, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Lyttelton, and proceeded on board. Mr. C. B. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, was also among the passengers by the Clyde.

THE Karachi *Phœnix* announces that the Hon'ble Mr. A McHinch has resigned the chairmanship of the local municipality.

THE breaking up of the Government of India offices this year in Calcutta will, as at present arranged, still take place during Holy Week. Many of the Christian clerks complain that they have scruples against travelling at this time, and a similar protest was made when the offices were moving up to Simla in 1888. At the instance of some of the leading clergymen in Calcutta, the matter was then enquired into; but apparently no definite decision was arrived at, for this year the clerks will, it seems, again have to travel after the 30th March, which is the beginning of Holy Week.

THE Sibi Horse Show comes off from the 24th to the 27th of February, and on the latter date, after the durbar, there will be races open to all stock bred in Beluchistan and Sind. The show includes, besides horses, mules and donkeys, bulls, oxen, cows and Beluch carpets and saddlery. Prizes to the value of Rs. 2,700 will be awarded. Intending visitors should send their names, if they will require accommodation, to the Honorary Secretary, in order that arrangements may be made for them. The dak bungalow not being a large one, tents will be pitched, if necessary.

FOUR Jesuit Fathers and four lay brothers, who arrived by the last Austrian steamer, have come out from Rome at the express invitation of the Archbishop Patriarch of Goa. Two of the fathers are for the Archdiocese of Goa, and the other two are for the Macao diocese. We learn that four more Jesuit Fathers and lay brothers are shortly expected for the other Portuguese dioceses in British India, which are ex-suffragan to the Archbishopric of Goa. The Jesuit missionaries just arrived are, we are informed, of Portuguese and Spanish nationality, and their superior is the Reverend Monsignor Antunes, who was a few years ago Secretary to His Grace the Patriarch of Goa, and resigned that post in order to enter the Jesuit order. Monsignor Antunes is staying at St. Xavier's College, and proceeds to Goa next week.

"THERE is a woman," says an American correspondent, on the indignant, "in New York who has been doing a lagging and intermittent business dyeing hair for the past six years. She has barely made her living. Madame Patti, however, is responsible for an access in her fortunes beyond the brightest dreams that a dyer ever indulged in. She now has eight assistants, an [illegible], and customers are obliged to wait [illegible] to draw themselves up in line and [illegible]. The process of turning the hair [illegible] five hours. It is bleached first and all the natural color taken out of it, so that it is of [illegible] pale and washed straw, and then it is [illegible]. Yellow hair was [illegible] enough, but the fourth is that of the [illegible] and hundreds of women who have [illegible] of Madame Patti [illegible] not a baker's dozen [illegible]. I do not think, by the way, that Patti herself can be honestly [illegible]."

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

TENDENCY OF THE ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, FEB. 21.

The results of the German elections so far show that the Socialist candidates are gaining through- out the country.

RUSSIA AND CRETE.

A SQUADRON SENT TO CRETAN WATERS.

It is stated that a Russian squadron has been ordered to proceed to Crete.

SELLING OFFICIAL SECRETS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 21.

Two clerks employed in the Admiralty offices here have been arrested on charges of selling plans of fortifications for the defence of the Finnish frontier to Germany.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 20.

Three of the members of the Cretan Council were sentenced by a court-martial to seven years' imprisonment for having resigned their posts.

Owing to threats of the Cretan Committee at Athens, in the event of Moussa Bey having to stand his trial again, the Sultan has ordered that it shall take place at Yildiz Palace, under his own control.

VICTORY OF THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, FEB. 20.

In the elections for the Reichstag, Socialist candidates have been re-elected in two of the divisions of Berlin, whilst in the remaining four divisions second ballots are necessary.

Herr Richter, Radical leader, was defeated in Berlin.

Hamburg has returned three Socialist members.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CORTES.

LISBON, FEB. 20.

The different political parties—Liberal, Conservative and Republican—here have united with the object of bringing forward the African explorers as candidates for the Lisbon arrondissement at the forthcoming elections for the Cortes.

DISCOVERY OF A COAL-BED.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

A coal-bed was discovered in the vicinity of Dover, at a depth of eleven hundred feet below the surface.

THE ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.

The Duchess of Teck has accepted the presidency of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

LORD HARRIS AND THE E. I. ASSOCIATION.

Lord Harris, in replying to an address from the East India Association, wishing him god-speed and detailing the needs of the Bombay Presidency, said that he trusted that his labours would be crowned with success.

REJECTION OF DR. CLARKE'S AMENDMENT.

The House of Commons rejected Dr. Clarke's amendment to the Address, by a majority of forty votes.

LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington has arrived at Cairo.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

The report that Russia has demanded of Bulgaria the payment of three million roubles for arrears of cost of occupation, is confirmed.

THE DUM-DUM MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

Thomas O'Hara, Private, Leinster Regiment, was convicted to-day of the murder of a cultivator at Dum-Dum, in November last, and sentenced by Justice Norris to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. His lordship thanked the jury for subscribing liberally towards the maintenance of the widow of the murdered man, and added that communication has been opened with Government in view of awarding her some compensation for the loss of her husband.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT SECRETARYSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 21.

Mr. Macdonnell has been granted a year's furlough, and Mr. Lyall acts as Secretary, Home Department.

AN EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

An East Indian Railway Committee has been formed in Calcutta, consisting of Mr. Robertson, Chief Engineer ; Mr. St. Leger Carter, Traffic Manager ; and Mr. Douglas, Examiner of Accounts ; to make inquiries and recommendations with regard to the Company's expenditure.

IMPORTANT MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

It is known that Lord Lansdowne has communicated to the authorities at Home his own and the universal wish that Sir Frederick Roberts' tenure of office should be prolonged for a year. The final announcement, however, is not likely to be made till the Army annual estimates come up, shortly after which three important military appointments are likely to fall vacant—the Adjutant Generalship at Home, the Irish Command, and the Governorship of Gibraltar.

FAREWELL DEMONSTRATIONS IN HONOUR OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 21.

At the invitation of Khan Saheb Dorabjee Dadabhoy Boottee and Mr. Abdoola Abdul Wahed a public meeting of the influential representative members of the leading communities was held at 6 p.m. this evening at Boottee Hall, to adopt measures to bid farewell to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Amongst those present were Khan Bahadurs Dorabjee Pudumjee, Hosang Jamasp, Professor Olliver, Rao Bahadurs, Bedarker, Hari, Raojee, Gangaram Bhowe, Mokse, Khan Saheb Dorabjee Dadabhoy Boottee, Mr. Abdoola Abdool Wahed, Khan Saheb Dinshaw Khambatta, Messrs. Balakrishna, Sayana, Morgan, Chiplunker, Kirkeray, and several others. Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee was voted to the chair, who, in an eloquent speech, remarked that owing to the departure being so close at hand it precluded from making any arrangements on a large scale, and in moving the first resolution it was resolved that a deputation should wait on his Royal Highness at Magdala House at 11-15 a. m. to-morrow, and present an address, the deputation to consist of the chairman, who is to read the address, and the following gentlemen :—Khan Bahadurs Hosangjee Jamasp, Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee, Rao Bahadurs Bedarker, Bedar, Chiplunker, Gole, Ranade, Modelliar, and Messrs. Dandaker, Merwanjee Framjee, Dinshaw Khambatta, Raurajee Pudumjee Jevajee, Sorabjee Framjee, Dorabjee Morgan, Edujee Dorabjee, Balakrishna Sayana. Abdoola Abdul Wahed, and Rajina Lingu. The deputation to meet at Council Hall, from thence to proceed to Magdala House. The following is the purport of the address :—"In approaching you to-day with feelings of sorrow at the loss we are to sustain by your departure from our midst it has been our special privilege to count you and your gracious consort as fellow-citizens, the urbanity and courtesy which have ever distinguished your relations towards us both in private and in public have made so deep an impression on our hearts that it will not be soon effaced. Our sorrow at your departure, however, is lightened by the assurance we feel that your Royal Highness when far away will not cease to take the same interest in this city and its welfare as you have hitherto done. We heartily wish you and her Royal Highness the Duchess God-speed, and trust it will not be long before your Royal Highness will return to this country in a still more exalted position." Two triumphal arches, bearing the following inscriptions have been erected on the road leading to the Poona Station :—"God-Speed," "Bless the Duke and Duchess of Connaught," and "Farewell." Grand preparations are being made by the military authorities ; the railway officials are also decorating the station with banners and flags. The Royal party are to leave Magdala House, in a carriage and six horses. Great

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VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 31.

THERE is another epidemic prevailing amongst us, and mostly attacking those who have not suffered from the Russian infliction. The new outbreak is catholic in its area like the other, it is also not necessarily fatal in its effects, and it has the same fashion of singling out indiscriminately the aged and the moderately young as its victims ; it is not grippe, dengue, or influenza. It is the wedding fever. For the last two or three weeks London has been seized with it, and lately it has raged with a violence which at least gives hope of its quickly wearing itself out. The cause of the present outbreak is unknown, but one of the most probable suppositions is that it is the result of idleness, as in politicians it has usually been more virulent in its form during Recess.

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But it cannot be idleness in Mr. G. A. Sala's case. It must rather have been press of work that made him exchange a secretary for a wife, thus managing as people of the sweating professions do to obtain a person who will work for the longest hours at the very cheapest rates. This is my commonplace view of the transaction. I daresay it has a rosy side, but like the colours of stained glass windows it does not show on the outside. The wedding on the 25th at St. Margaret's, West-Minster, was strictly private. Mrs. Sala is daughter of Mr. Robert Stannard, C.E., one of whose sons is married to the clever woman, who writes under the name of John Strange Winter.

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It was at St. Margaret's, Westminster, also that Mr. Henry Gladstone's marriage with Miss Maud Rendel, daughter of Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., took place. The church with flowers and pretty dresses looked quite bright, and an occasional gleam of winter sunshine pierced through the dull windows as a good omen for the future, as well as for the wedding day. The bride looked very handsome in a lovely white satin, draped with lace and orange flowers, and a rich train borne by two of her bridesmaids, who wore cream poplin trimmed with velvet and cream-tinted Irish point lace. Mrs. Gladstone was in dark crimson velvet, and Mrs. Stuart Rendel in a dull green and fawn costume which was very striking. There were some lovely presents, that from Mr. Gladstone, a pearl necklace, being specially designed for the occasion. After the reception the bride and bridegroom departed on their honeymoon, which is intended to last only a fortnight. We live so fast nowadays that even lovers cannot afford to give up the full time to billing and cooing. Alas ! such is progress.

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But the most brilliant wedding of the year took place at the Oratory, and was honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales, and a crowd of the very fashionable of all shades of religious views. The Duc de Vantona and Mdlle. Clarita de Murrietta, daughter of the Marquis and Marchesa de Santurce, are both Catholic, and the wedding ceremony was attended with all the pomp of church ceremonial. The new altar was exquisitely decorated with flowers and hot-house ferns, and the wedding procession passed under an avenue of palm trees that lined the nave. The bridal dress, made with an immense train, was of rich Venetian brocade, and the bridal bouquet and wreath were of the most beautiful pure white orchids. The bridesmaids, whose dresses designed by Worth were very striking and becoming, were Mdlle. Maria Miljan, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Barron, Miss Joan Nevill, Miss Violet Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. Muriel Brassey, and Hon. Marie Brassey. The register was signed amongst others by the Prince of Wales. After the nuptial mass a reception was held at 18, Carlton House Terrace, where the presents were on view. The gift of the Prince and Princess of Wales was a moonstone brooch, surrounded by diamonds and rubies, the Empress Eugenie's a silver looking-glass, the Duke and Duchess of Fife (Princess Louise of Wales) silver gilt salt-cellars, and the Marquis and Marchesa of Santurce a tiara of diamonds. The bride and bridegroom left for Wadhurst Park, Sussex, the English country seat of the Marquis of Santurce, early in the afternoon.

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People have a pious belief that their diseases, like their wives, their first babies, their cats, and their mothers-in-law, are either the most remarkable, or the worst in the world. And every ailing creature thinks he or she is the first and only possessor of a certain set of symptoms. I know many men and women who individually claim the monopoly of all the neuralgia going ; and it would sever the friendship of years were I to hint that Mrs. A next door or Mrs. B over the way, or Mrs. C at the corner was similarly afflicted at that moment. As M. Gustave Droz says : "La maladie qui nous frappe n'est jamais celle de tout le monde."

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Few physicians had better opportunities of realizing this fact than the late Sir William Gull, whose work in fashionable circles introduced him to all sorts and conditions of illnesses, including the forced greenhouse maladies of society invalids, as well as the really disease-stricken. But in spite of the very commonplace views he often took of their individual maladies, Sir William Gull was a favorite with most people, even the possessors of pet ailments. His tact in sweetly telling them the truth, instead of concealing it, was the charm ; and when mothers consulted him about their Mauds, Evas, and Amys, they relied on him to say exactly if it were something serious, or only a minor society indisposition from late hours, tight lacing, or unlimited ices and claret cup, that gave Maud her greeny pallor or flushed dear Amy's pretty nose, or made Eva's complexion so unpleasantly blotchy.

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Sir William Gull's death has brought many of his dead sayings to life. The Rational Dress Association might quote him as an authority on the evils of tight lacing. "Where is the good," he said to a crowd of his brother physicians, "of ladies bringing their daughters to me—fatigue, back-ache, loss of appetite, and what they care far more about, complexion, all due to this senseless habit. Show them diagrams,—blood curdling pictures of their insides 'before and after' not a bit of good ;—I tell them plainly the practical effects of tight lacing on their cheeks and noses. Few people guess how many a young fellow is sobered—in both senses—by the fear of the effects of drink on his personal appearance. But it takes more than that to frighten women."

⁂

Sir William Gull showed uncommon breadth of tone in his feeling towards his professional sisters. "I am only too pleased," he said, "to be called in consultation by women practitioners. I think one ought always to help women studying medicine. I have the greatest respect for those now practising in London, and feel sure that they must fill certain posts far more satisfactorily than the average medical man could pretend to do. A young child at first would always rather be attended and operated upon by a woman than by a man, though they get wonderfully soon accustomed to the doctor."

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A well known name in French journalism has also been added to this week's list of "disparus." La Comtesse de Remeville was a creator of fashions, not a curer of complaints, and in her "Gazette Rose" she led the way in illustrating "la mode" in that dashing style adopted by Etincelle and Violette. La Comtesse de Remeville was not truly a countess—she was simple Madame Lascamo ; but she was a real woman unlike la Marquise Elise de Boismenil, a daring male make-believe who has the audacity to dictate, on tobacco-scented paper, the cannons of dress—what may and not be worn—to his credulous woman followers. Paris deplores La Comtesse de Remeville as the pythoness of fashion—the oracle of good taste and unfailing novelty to whose good judgment everyone deferred.

⁂

Patriotism in Portugal is being asserted even in the minor details of the toilet. Imagine being so hot a nationalist as to go pinless in preference to being fastened by pins manufactured by your enemy. This is how things are now in Portugal. There are no pins but British manufacture to be had, and Miss Serpa Pinto declines to wear them. "Give me," she says, "a German pin." But Germany has not yet added pin-making to the little cheap industries by which it undersells the world. So Portuguese maidens must either make buttonholes in all their garments or go unpinned, until the wily dealer arranges to have his English pins delayed en route at Paris to be re-labelled with a falsehood "Epingles" Brevete Paris, etc., etc.

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Apropos of dress, there was a lively debate last week at a prominent woman reformers' house "on the advisability of adopting a uniform costume for day and evening wear, and altogether abolishing low dress and fragile and flimsy materials." A great deal was said for and against the change. There would be a great saving of time, but a great loss of beauty ; a great gain to the tailor and a loss to the dressmaker, and there would be a great gain of self-respect according to some very severe among the woman lecturers. Imagine, said one, how utterly ridiculous it is to hear Lady Dilke in a yellow satin fastened on the shoulders with diamond ornaments, debating on trades unions and calculating, on a rise or fallof an extra penny and its consequences ! Somehow I did not feel the horror of the picture as I ought according to the speaker's views. It seemed to me rather nice that a person who went in for the frivolity of satin and diamonds, still kept her good feeling for the wants of her less well endowed sisters, and I cannot say I would listen to a speech with more pleasure from a woman dressed in the rationally correct fashion skimpy skirt, hard hat, clumped boots, dog's skin gloves, eyeglasses, and all that remained of her hair twisted into a tight knot behind. No—to me there is no virtue in making oneself odious in the sight of one's fellow-creatures, whether in the starched garments of a charitable sisterhood, or in the less stiff, but more aggressively offensive costume adopted by progressive

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A TRIP THROUGH PERSIA.

THE following notes on a trip through Persia have been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. F. H. Cook, who with his brother, Mr. Ernest Cook, recently rode from Enzelli, *via* Teheran, to Bushire :—

The routes from London to Persia, Mr. Cook writes, are too numerous to detail, but the two most usual ones are *via* Vienna, Pesth, and Constantinople, thence by Austrian Lloyds, Messageries, or Russian steamer to Batoum ; or *via* Berlin and Cracow to Odessa, thence by Russian steamer to Batoum. From Batoum by rail to Baku is about 32 hours' straight through, but if time permits a stay should be made at Kutais and Tiflis. Baku, as every one knows, is one of the chief sources of the petroleum supply of the world. Two days may very well be spent here in seeing the wells and refineries. The best hotel is the Europe, but it is capable of much improvement. From Baku, the Russian steamer is taken to Enzelli. The steamers of the Kavkaz-Mercur Company run weekly from May to the beginning of November, and then somewhat irregularly. Frequent Persian trading steamers run, but are not recommended for travellers. The passage takes usually 36 hours, stops being made at Lenkoran and Astara. The steamers are small, so places should be secured as long in advance as possible.

At Enzelli there is a lagoon which might without difficulty be made into a good harbour, but the bar is so shallow that only very small steamers can cross, and when the sea is rough the launch in which passengers are landed cannot get out. This unfortunately happened to us, so we had to return to Baku, and wait there six days for next steamer. At the next attempt we were more fortunate, and landed without difficulty. Enzelli is a small place lying very low on the shore of a lagoon, and consequently very feverish. There is a picturesque summer-house of the Shah in the form of a five-storied pagoda. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Minister in Teheran, came from Baku by the same steamer as we did, and the Shah's yacht was waiting to take him across the lagoon. He was good enough to ask us to accompany him ; so we started at 12-30 p.m., and after an hour and three-quarters' steaming reached the entrance to a small creek on the other side of the lagoon. Here we got into rowing boats, and were towed up the creek for a little over an hour to Peribazaar, an important village. Here we found carriages, and drove about four miles to Resht. The road, roughly paved with large stones, runs through a forest.

Resht was formerly the centre of a very important silk industry, but some few years ago the worms were attacked by disease, and the trade has entirely gone. There is no hotel of any kind, and unless the traveller is fortunate enough to be the guest of one of the very few European residents, he must put up at the Caravanserai.

Before going any further I will touch on a few points of importance to travellers. First, as to the best time to undertake the journy. We landed at Enzelli on November 8, and left Bushire on December 15 ; we had no rain or snow all the way, but in this we were fortunate, as rain was long overdue. If the autumn be chosen the date of arrival in the country should be about a mouth or five weeks earlier. The autumn season has its advantages, as the weather gets cooler each day, and there is no difficulty in crossing the streams. On the other hand after the summer's baking the country is perfectly barren, which naturally detracts much from its beauty, and also gives a wrong impression of its fertility. In the spring, say March and April, the country is at its best, but the heat is likely to be oppressive, and the traveller may be delayed by floods caused by the melting of the snows in the mountains.

The second question, and one of hardly less importance, is that of kit. An English saddle and Snaffel-bridle (2 reins) knives, forks, spoons, enamel plates and drinking cups, towels, India rubber bath, macintosh, fur, linen, gloves, and a sunhat (terai by preference) are essentials which must be brought from Europe. As both great heat and cold are likely to be encountered, provision in the matter of clothing must be made accordingly, and thick rugs should be taken for use at night. If the traveller has any introduction a dress suit is necessary. It is very advisable, and in fact if more than two travel together absolutely necessary, that the baggage should not exceed what may be carried on the riding horses, in saddle bags and bundles (hold-alls), which may be strapped behind the saddles. As the traveller will be sure to take a servant, and a post-boy always accompanies him, these two horses may be counted upon for carrying baggage. A good-sized Macintosh sheet is useful to cover the bedding during the day and to go under it at night ; a few straps are also very useful. Luncheon baskets and a good supply of small bottles of Johnston's Boveil will be found invaluable. Spirit lamps are useless, and the servant can purchase the necessary cooking utensils for a small amount. Firearms for protection are not necessary.

At Baku should be purchased tinned soups and meats, biscuits, cheese, tea, &c., sufficient to last till Teheran. These are only to supplement what can be bought in the country, such as fresh meat, eggs, and bread, which can be found almost everywhere. In Resht saddle bags of native make, and a piece of felt for saddle cloth should be obtained. It would be good to bring from Europe strong linen or waterproof bags with folding flap at the top to fit into the saddle bags, and keep out dust and wet. They should be about 2ft. 6in. long and 1½ ft. wide. Large sacks of strong linen open at one end, must also be obtained, these are filled with chopped straw at night and make excellent beds.

The monetary unit of the country is the kran. The value varies. At the end of 1889 the exchange was 35 to the pound sterling. Prices are generally quoted in tomans (10 krans), but the kran and 2-kran piece are the coins mostly in use. Sufficient krans should be brought at Baku to pay the expenses at Teheran.

We have correspondents in the chief towns who cash the circular Notes issued by us.

A few words about the cost of travelling through Persia. The trip is not an expensive one. The chief item is for horses, the tariff being one kran per farsakh per horse, the chargard, chapar's (post-boy) horse, being paid for at the same rate. A farsakh is about the distance a laden mule can travel an hour, and varies from 3 to 4 miles according to the nature of the country. The distance travelled on horseback can be roughly ascertained from the table which follows. The road is divided into two stages of 20 to 30 or 32 miles. At the end of each stage the horses are changed, and the post-boy expects a gratuity.

The living expenses amount to very little, as nothing is paid for accommodation in the post-houses or chaparkhanas, as they are called, beyond a tip to the man in charge. Water, fuel, food, &c., of course, must be paid for. Our agreement with the servant from Teheran to Bushire was as follows :—8 tomans a month's pay, to include road allowance for food, &c., ; 2½ tomans present for boots, &c. ; 25 tomans for his mule and road expenses back from Bushire and a present of 5 tomans if we were satisfied with him. We of course paid his horse while he was with us.

On travelling in Persia in general I may offer the following remarks :—There are two modes of travelling ; chaparing or posting, and caravaning. Both are of course on horseback. The former, though very fatiguing, is the one usually adopted, as by this means three or four stages may be covered in a day, changing horses at each stage. The tariff is fixed by Government. The horses are usually miserable animals, but warm up after a short time, and 8 miles an hour may be done without difficulty where the road is good. The night is spent in the post-houses, usually little better than mud hovels with no furniture, but plenty of dirt. This does not apply to the road from Resht to Teheran, where they are better and furnished, some of them with great attention to detail, the proprietor supplying even hair brushes and tooth brushes ! The inconveniences and fatigue are very great, and the trip is certainly one that ladies should not undertake.

The other method of travelling, caravaning, means taking the same animals right through so that only one stage a day can be covered. This makes the journey long, monotonous, and expensive, and is not to be recommended.

I will now give some information about the journey through the country.

We left Resht November 9 at 8-20. The country is level and wooded ; the mountains were thinly covered with snow seen in the distance. First station Koodoom, 24 miles, arrived at 11-40, lunched, and started again at 1-15. The English Minister ahead of us had taken the post horses, so we had to take our tired ones on a second stage. In five miles the Safed Rud, or White River, is reached, and the road enters the hills and runs beside the river to Rustemabad, for scenery is pretty and park-like, and snow is seen in the distance. Reached Rustemabad 5-20, 18 miles from Kodoom.

Nov. 10.—Left Rustemabad 7-15 ; road very bad, scenery wild and rugged. No vegetation, but a few clumps of olives, very little cultivation. After half an hour for breakfast we crossed the Menjil bridge, and left the Sufed Rud. Half a mile further we reached the village of Menjil at 12-10, 17 miles, changed horses, and reached Pachenar at 4-30, 13 miles.

Nov. 11.—Left Pachenar at 3-45 a.m. by brilliant moon-light. Stiff climb to top of Kazan Pass, about 7,500ft., reached the summit in about three hours and the village of Kazan, 10 minutes later. Rested an hour, and descended to Masreh, reaching there at 10-10, 16 miles from Pachenar. Road improved, and we soon reached the plain, and Kazrin at 4 p.m., 16 miles. Made this stage very slowly, as the horses were dead tired. Kazrin is a town of some importance. A carriage road runs from here to Teheran, distance about 100 miles, which may be done in 12 to 18 hours. Road divided into six stages. We made the first, and stopped for the night.

Nov. 12.—With many delays for want of horses we did four stages, and had to stop the night at the last station before Teheran. Each stage is about Demavend is sighted. This is a fine cone, and is about 40 miles from the road.

November 13.—Got away before sunrise, and reached Teheran at 8 a.m.

I shall not attempt to describe Teheran, as it has so often been done. Suffice it to say that there is very little to interest the traveller and three or four days there are very ample.

Left Teheran, Novembe 21, at 8-30 a.m. Wind boiwng a galeand bringing clouds of dust across the road.

First stage, Robat Kerio, 7 farsaks.
Second stage, Rik, 6 farsaks.
November 22.—Left 7-15 Kushki Birham, 4 farsaks, 10 a.m.
Rahemtabad, 7 farsaks, 3 p.m.
Koom, 3 farsaks, 6-30 p.m.

Road good nearly all the way. In Koom is a very good memankhana or guest house. The population of Koom is said to be 35,000. There is a very sacred mosque there.

November 23.—Left Koom 8-15, Passan Goon, 4 farsaks, 11 a.m.
Sinsin, 7 farsaks, 4 p.m.
Kashan, 6 farasks, 8 p.m.

Kashan is a large town with an important silk industry. Road first 11 farsaks level, but cut up and stony ; last part excellent.

November 24.—Left Kashan 8-15 Road very strong but level for 16 miles ; then mountains and steady ascent over very bad road to a large bund forming a reservoir now dry.

One farsak beyond, and 7 from Kashan, is Koh Rud, in the midst of orchards and fields. From there reached top of the pass, nearly 9,000 feet, in an hour and a half. Soh, 5 farsaks, from Koh Rud, very cold after sunset. We stopped for the night 1 farsak before Soh at a telegraph station.

Nov. 25.—Left the sleeping place at 7-30.
Arrived Soh at 8-5.
Monchakha, 7 farsaks, 11-45 ; Gez, 6 farsaks, 4-5.
Ispahan, 4 farsakhs, 8 p.m.

Went on to Julfa, the suburb where all the Europeans live. Ispahan is a thoroughly Oriental city and the bazaars are very fine ; beyond this and the life of the streets there is nothing to be seen.

From Ispahan we made the journey as follows:—

Dep Ispahan 12-15 arr. Marg, 1-50, 3 farsakhs.
Dep arr Marg, 2-20, arr Mazar, 5-15, 6 farsakhs.
Dep Mazar 7-50, am, arr Koomeshoh, 11-15, 5 farsaks.
Dep Koomeshoh 12 a m, arr Mahsond, 2-40, 4 farsaks.
Dep Mahsond Beg 3-10 a m, Yezdikas, 8 p m, 6 farsaks.
Dep Yezdikasa 8-15 a m, Shulgestun, 11-20, 6 farsaks.
Dep Shulgestun 12-50, arr Abadeh, 4-30, 5 farsaks.
Dep Abadeh 6-40, a m arr Surmak, 9-5, 4 farsaks.
Dep Surmak 9-50, arr Khanikonah, 1-10, 7 farsaks.
Dep Khanikonah 1-30, arr Dehbid, 4-30, 5 farsaks.
Dehbid 7000ft above the sea and intensely cold.
Dep Dehbid 8 a m, arr Murgab 1-15 p m, 8 farsaks.
Dep Murgab 2-20, arr Kavamabad 6-35, 6 farsaks.
Dep Kavamabad 7-20, arr Siven 9,1½ farsaks.
Dep Sivena 8 a m, arr Pousa 11, 4½ farsaks.

From Pousa to Persepolis is about one farsakh. The ruins are well worth a visit.

Zergan is 6 farsaks from Pousa. On the way Bendemira Stream is crossed by a stone bridge Zergan to Shiraz is 5 farsaks.

I have given the times of arrival and departure that travellers may have an idea of the time spent in the saddle, but as we required 5 horses, one at least was sure to be had. We travelled in consequence slower than would be necessary if only 3 or 4 were used. Shiraz, like Ispahan, is thoroughly Oriental, but there is nothing of any particular interest. From Shiraz to Bushire the road is so bad that there are no post-horses ; we therefore hired horses and mules to take us the whole distance in six days.

The road is a succession of passes which ascend in huge steps to the level of the Persian Gulf. They are very rough, and it is safer to go down them on foot. We spent the first night at Khaniziniau, 8 farsaks, the second at Miankotal, 6 farsaks ; third, Kazrun 7 farsaks ; fourth, Kanataklet, 11 farsaks ; and fifth, Bovasjoon 9 farsaks. Here the passes are finished, and sea level is nearly reached. We found ourselves in quite a different climate ; the night was quite hot. From Bovasjoon to Shif is eight farsaks, from here boat may be taken to Bushire. The Resident, Colonel Ross, very kindly sent his steam launch to meet us, so we got across in about two hours. An early start should be made from Borasjoon, as there is no accommodation at Shif.

We reached Bushire on December 12, and very thankful we were to get back to civilization.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THE cloud that hung over the Bombay Races has lifted, and the stewards and those connected with the management of this annual fixture are able to place before the sport-loving public of this city as good a bill of fare as we had last year. We are to have races on four days, and most of the races are fairly well filled. The Cowasjee Jehangier Purse, All Horse Handicap, the Eclipse Stakes, the Derby, and the Welter are the five events coloured on the card for the first day.

There are four entries for the first, three horses having been scratched, and a glance at the weights will show that the handicaps have been very judiciously arranged. "Forat" and "Hattum" are the only two in it, and are weighted at 9-8 and 9-7 respectively. "Pioneer" though carrying over two stone less, is in our opinion nowhere. A pound is very little and with that clever jockey, Greenhalgh in the saddle, we should plump for Mr. Farmer's nag.

As was to be expected there has been a good deal of weeding in the entries for the Derby but even now we have the weights hanging from "Sultan's" 9-10 to "Baronet's" 7-9. Of the eleven entered we most fancy "Soocab" and "Rocket" with "Sultan" for a place. These have been so evenly hadicapped with good men up all round that it will be certain to be a great race. Our tip is "Soocab."

Seven horses are declared to face the starter for the "Eclipse Stakes," though it would be no surprising matter if only five did so this evening. "Sattara" is lightly weighted and ought to be in the running ; but "Asteroid" has been doing so well lately, and having to carry only seven stone, ought to romp in.

"Corinthian" and "Salambo" are the more fancied in the "All Horse Handicap," but in view of the one stone advantage of the latter, we should lay our money on her.

"The Welter" will conclude to-day's racings and we should think that our old friend "Warrior" should have no difficulty in catching the Judge's eye. "Swallows," we thought, has as good a chance as any, but the fact of his being scratched practically leaves the field open.

Lotteries in connection with the meeting were held yesterday with the following result :—

THE DERBY.

100 tickets at 10 Rs. each	Rs. 1,000
Baronet sold for	„ 150
Soocab sold for	„ 170
Sunshine sold for	„ 20
Fureed sold for	„ 80
Young Sarhan sold for	„ 30
Isonomy sold for	„ 60
William late Joolfan sold for	„ 20
Rocket and Sultan, Mr. Newton's Stable, sold for	„ 300
Tenebreuse and Damascus, H. H. Aga Khan's stable, sold for	„ 40
Total value of lottery	Rs. 1,870

It will be thus seen that only one lottery was filled, although there was a large attendance at the grand stand. The following are the entries :—

1ST RACE.—"The Cowasjee Jehangier Purse," 4 p.m.

Mr. Farmer's ch a g Forat, 9 st 8 lb. W Greenhalgh.
Mr Cursetjee's ch a g Hattum, 9 st 7 lb, Captain Ross.
Mr S A W's b a g Pioneer, 7st 5 lb, Ahmed.
Mr Khaliffa bin Essa's ch a g Merryiege, 8 st 10 lb, Kendall.

2ND RACE.—"All Horse Handicap," 4-30 p.m.

Dr Bull's g w gd Corinthian, 9st 7lb, Capt Ross.
Capt Ross' ch Aus m Arethma, 7st 7lb, Native.
Capt Hanwell's b w m Salambo, 8st 7lb, D Greenhalgh.
Aga Koochik Shah's b w m Maude, 8st, Dunn.

3RD RACE.—"The Eclipse Stakes," 5 p.m.

Mr Farmer's b a p Superiority, 8st 12lb, W Greenhalgh.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's g a p Cyclone, 8st 3lbs, Hobday.
Aga Jueghi Shah's b a p Success, 8st 7lbs, Dunn.
Aga Moochool Shah g's a p Sattara, 7st 7lbs, Wool.
Mr S A W's g a p Steward, 9st, Bowen.
Mr Grant's g a p Asteroid, 7st, Lutchman.
Mr Ali Abdoola's g a p Mirror, 8st 10lbs, Kendall.

4TH RACE.—"The Derby," 5-30 p.m.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Baronet, 7st 9lbs, Ibrahim.
Mr Farmer's g a h Soocab, 9st 8lbs, W Greenhalgh.
Mr Chamnordi's b a h Sunshine, 8st 13lbs, D Greenhalgh.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Fareed, 9st 3lbs, Hobday.
Mr S A W's b a h Young Sarhan, 8st 12lbs, Ahmed.
Mr Looke's ch a h Isonomy, 8st 9lbs, Killick.
Mr Aga Z Shah's b a h William, late Joolfan, 8st 8lbs, Dunn.
Mr Newton's ch a h Rocket, 9st 8lbs, Kendall.
Mr Newton's g a h Sultan, 9st 10lbs, Noormahomed.
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 8st 12lbs, Gibbs.
H H Aga Khan's c a h Damascus, 8st 8lbs, Oomer.

5TH RACE.—"The Welter," 6 p.m.

Mr B's ch a c Rufus, 9st 3lb, Kendall.
Mr M C M's b a h Ringleader, 11st 5lb, Capt Hancock.
Mr Herbert's b a h Brown Prince, 9st 12lbs, Owner.
Mr DeLisle's b a h Warrior, 11st 10lbs, Owner.
Mr Dale's b a h Heliotrope, 9st 9lbs, Capt Ross.

THERE is an old story of Sheridan being picked up drunk, and giving his name with a stammer as "William Wilberforce." It is not on record how Wilberforce took the joke, but as it was perpetrated by Sheridan, it was perhaps easily forgiven. At the London Sessions three weeks ago, Mr. John Chalmers admitted that in similar circumstances he had given the name of Mr. Edward Spicer, of New Bridge-street, "but had explained his error to his friend, who was now perfectly satisfied." Mr. Chalmers did not explain how the "error" came to be made. It must add excitement to the morning's news to read at breakfast time that somebody on the day before had been fined for being drunk, and had given one's own name and

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SOME VERY HUMBLE CITIZENS.

THE POLICEMAN.

I DEVOTED an article of this series to the fiercely-whiskered Baia or Purdasee, who as much as the policeman is a watchman, though only a private one. I will now attempt to describe the watchman maintained by the State—the Bombay Policemen. Every-one who has been in Bombay knows, of course, that the Bombay Policeman dresses in a dark blue uniform with bright yellow facings, yellow cap, and chuppals. He is also provided with a brass number, a leathern belt, a whistle, and a baton. During the monsoons a humane Government allows him an umbrella, covered over with oilskin, of that peculiar shade of green, which would have delighted the heart of Bunthorne ; but in my opinion, although a dress of this colour might look nice (on a pretty woman) I do not think a policeman's umbrella is a pretty article. Lieutenant Lovett, in his excellent sketch of the Policeman which he sends to the Exhibition this year, has happily rendered the uncompromising bulge of the umbrella, and has evidently noticed the graceful manner that it is always carried at the "trail." I can also state that that portion of the native public which gets drunk and disorderly is of the same opinion, for during that inclement season of the year when these useful articles are in requisition nine out of the ten people placed before the magistrate on this charge, are always shown the remains of an umbrella, which they are said to have broken. I would suggest to the proper authorities the substitution of some less æsthetic colour. But now I come to think of it, it can scarcely be the colour that these individuals object to, for I have remarked that they are equally fond of smashing up the brass number of the sepoy. Now, no reasonable individual can object to brass on the score of its colour. It must be that the sepoy brings his umbrella too prominently forward when "persuading" a drunken man to go to a chowkey which leads to its being broken. I shall, however, interview one of the umbrella-breaking class on the point and settle my doubts once for all.

The sepoy is required to do a good many things, and he is also enjoined not to do a good many more ; but our sepoy is an ingenious individual and while having his own sweet will and pleasure in all things succeeds in keeping out of trouble. It is a generally understood matter that a policeman should interfere when a free fight goes on in his presence. But it does not suit him so to do. If he happens to be around when a fight is going on, he calmly turns aside and waits for it to be over. He then steps in, and arrests all the misguided individuals who have been silly enough to have got their heads broken or have otherwise rendered themselves incapable of running away. Why does he do this thing? Why! Because he has fifty good reasons for it. Suppose he rushed into the middle of a dozen men who were laying about them with clubs. The consequence would be that he would, almost of a certainty, be damaged, and the combatants would get away. This means that he would go to hospital for a certain number of days, where he would eat the bread of idleness and consume a certain amount of drugs and chemicals at the expense of Government. By not acting in this rash manner he allows the combatants to enjoy the innocent amusement of knocking one another about as completely as possible. He then steps in, without any risk to himself, and collects the people or portions of the people, which have been left lying loosely about. These men are convicted of disorderly behavior and fined and immediately take out summonses against the other combatants who effected their escape. In taking out summonses they are required to pay certain fees, which add to the revenue of Government, and they have to give the policeman serving the summons a certain amount of liquor or vegetables or the equivalent in annas—which adds to the revenue of the policeman.

It has also been stated in disparagement of the sepoy that when he sees an inebriated mariner indulging in actions which tend to the hurt of her Majesty's subjects, as they sometimes do in a playful manner, he suddenly discovers a fire or something which requires his presence at the other end of the town. Now it is well known that a sepoy cannot fight with his fists. If he interfered with the mariner and did not use his baton the mariner would hurt him. If he did use his baton he would injure the mariner—an unpleasant result in either case. If the mariner is left alone he either goes away of his own accord or attracts the attention of a European officer of the force with whom he either does or does not go away quietly. If he does all is well. If he does not, he gives the officer some exercise in the noble art of self-defence which cannot but be beneficial to the officer.

On this point too I am inclined to accept the sepoy's view as the correct one.

Some of the restrictions placed on the sepoy's actions are invidious in the extreme, and a proof of his innate good nature lies in the fact that he does not complain of these ; on the contrary, he accepts them with apparent readiness, and then sets about discovering means to render them inoperative or to render them as little troublesome as possible. This renders the enactors of these regulations happy in the consciousness of a duty discharged, while it removes from their souls the weight of a great wrong which they would have done to their fellow-creatures had the sepoys observed the same. As all the world knows the sepoy is forbidden to purchase the articles he consumes at dinner while he is dressed in uniform. The authorities are aware that a native has a great respect for a police uniform, and that he has an exaggerated opinion of the powers conferred on the wearer of it. They are also aware that a native is apt to try and win the protection of such gifted beings with little offerings in the shape of ghee, dhal, and rice. The intention of the authorities is therefore obvious, and as the promulgation of the order is a distinct reflection on the sepoy he might have been well excused if he had resented it. But he does not resent it, and he makes no purchases when dressed in uniform. During the day, while in uniform, he goes round to the shop and after impressing the shopkeeper with his varied and extensive powers *says* he will purchase what he needs on his way home. This he does with as much, satisfaction and profit to himself as though he were arrayed in his full panoply. The shopkeeper is also well satisfied as he imagines that for the trifling outlay of a few annas worth of provisions he has secured the protection of a powerful patron who will ensure his protection from illegal arrest and execution, and who will also benignantly overlook any trifling irregularity on the part of his client. In this manner are two individuals at least rendered completely happy.

Besides going on duty or "para" a sepoy is called upon to perform many other functions. He has to beat a *bataki*. To those who are ignorant of what this means I may explain that when anything special has to be communicated to the public by the police authorities a sepoy is entrusted with a copper utensil, and is told to go to the principal places in and around his section where after collecting as large a crowd as possible with the beating of his copper plate, he is to impart to them the requisite information. This usually consists of a warning of the approach of small-pox or cholera ; but one gentleman who had just been promoted—I am talking of a matter that occurred a great many years ago—thought he would vary the scope of these *battaki* communications. Now *budmashes* know more of what is going on in the police than the police themselves, and so it came about that this disagreeable class of people knew that this gentleman was going to be made Superintendent, and prepared to give him a warm reception, as he was unpopular. They did make things pretty lively for him till he thought he would have a *battaki* beaten, informing people that robbery and theft were so much on the increase in his division that he would advise all respectable people to bury their money and jewels ; now this was a very sensible thing to do ; but some newspapers heard of the matter and treated it in that flippant and pig-headed manner which they are renowned for, and that Superintendent was asked to attend at the office and the Commissioner said things to him—things quite unfit for publication. Thus is originality rewarded in the Police !

When a sepoy is entrusted with the beating of a *battaki* a great sadness seems to steal over him. He walks with his head bent down, the copper utensil under his arm. Suddenly he seems to recollect what he is required to do, and with startling suddenness begins beating his instrument long enough to arrest the attention of four boys and a girl who are playing marbles. When these are gathered round him he begins reciting in a monotonous and wholly unintelligible manner what he has to say. The boys and girl listen to him for a few seconds and then go back to their marbles, and the sepoy is left to address the wall, opposite to which he is standing. When he has finished he walks sorrowfully away, and again repeats the performance further down the street.

After a long and intimate acquaintance with the sepoy I have come to the conclusion that he has the welfare of his country at heart.

Everyone knows the brisk trade carried on by petty vendors in the streets of Bombay. It has lately been sought in certain quarters, to discourage this street traffic, and the sepoy has been told to arrest as many of the vendors of fruits, vegetables, &c., as he can. Now the sepoy knows that if he does so he will discourage trade, and he knows that trade is good for a country. So he walks up to a street vendor, say, of green-skinned plantains, and gently insinuates that he has received orders to take her into custody. He then talks on indifferent topics for a few minutes, when the vendor remarks that she has some particularly fine specimens of plantains that day on which she desires the sepoy's opinion. After tasting two or three plantains he gives his opinion—which is valuable to the woman as the sepoy has a cultivated palate in the matter of green-skinned plantains. Sometimes [illegible] defiant and [illegible]

THE AHMEDABAD TRAINING COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 20.

ON Tuesday, the 18th instant, a meeting of English, Parsi, and Hindu ladies was held at the Mahalaxmi Female Training College in this city to witness the distribution of prizes to the students attending this institution and its two schools. Mrs. Aston, wife of the District Judge of Ahmedabad, having kindly consented to preside, was on her arrival inducted into the chair.

The proceedings commenced with "A Song of Welcome," sung in Gujarati by the pupils. Mrs. F. L. McAfee then read the report for the past year of the institutions under her care :—

The report said :—

This institution now occupies a somewhat unique position in the presidency, for the number of these Government colleges has, during the present year, dwindled down to one.

The institution, as is well known to some of the ladies here, consists of three distinct parts, *viz* :—The Training College ; the practising school ; and the Anglo-Vernacular School.

I. The Training College proper is attended chiefly by grown women. Here the medium of instruction is the vernacular, and a large number of the students is being trained as school mistresses. This college is not only gradually supplying trained mistresses for the girls' schools of Gujarat, but is the backbone of all Government female education in the province.

The numbers in the college are :—

Students under agreement to serve as school mistresses	29	32
Candidates for such agreements	3	
Free students not under agreements to serve as school mistresses, but who are going through the college course		32
Total		64

A number which is 20 in advance of what it was two years ago.

II. The practising school is attended chiefly by young girls. This school is attached to the college for the purpose of enabling the women students of the latter to gain experience in the art of teaching. It is, moreover, attended by a larger number of girls in the upper standards than any school in the province, and because of the advantage it possesses in having a well equipped staff it takes its place as the leading native girl's school in Gujarat.

The numbers in the practising school are 122.

III. The Anglo-Vernacular School is attended chiefly by the daughters of Parsee and Hindu gentlemen who do not desire their children to be teachers, but are anxious they should take advantage of the Education offered them here. This school, I believe, forms the nucleus of a high school into which probably as years go on, it will develops. The numbers in the Anglo-Vernacular School are 15. In the Mahalaxmi Female Training College and the two schools attached to it, the castes are as follows :—Brahmins, 40 ; Wanias, 23 ; Coonbis, 23 ; other Hindus, 43 ; Parsis, 40 ; Mahomedans, 1 ; Jews, 7 ; Native Christians, 23 ; Europeans 1 ; total 201.

It is interesting to notice certain particulars about these castes. Of the 27 grown up students, of the Mahalaxmi Female Training College, under agreement to serve as mistresses there are :

Brahmins, 18 ; Parsees, 0.

But of the 172 pupils in the college, Anglo-Vernacular, and practising schools, who are not under agreement to serve as teachers there are :

Brahmins 22, Parsees 40.

From this it would appear that while the Parsees, who form a small community in Ahmedabad, are anxious to educate their daughters, yet none seem disposed to send them to gain their livelihood as teachers. The Brahmins, on the other hand, preponderate among those in training as teachers, but are in a decided minority in the other two parts of the institution.

It is to be deplored that so few Mahomedan girls attend school, but it is interesting to note that Jewesses are beginning to increase in numbers, while, with the exception of two, the whole of the Native Christian girls of the I. P. Mission of this city of a school-going age continue to attend the college and its practising school.

At the last examination conducted by the Educational Inspector :—Of the College Students 82·5 per cent ; of the Anglo-Vernacular schools 76·9 per cent., of the practising schools, 61·8 per cent. passed. This Examination thus was satisfactory, but there are results which cannot be tabulated by mere Examination returns. There is a slow process of education going on,—an education not to be derived from mere school books,-a softening of prejudices, the gradual disruption of many superstitions, which have arisen from the narrow traditions of centuries, the slow awakening to the fact that all life is not contained in a narrow home of a narrow street in Ahmedabad.

Of the college students under training as mistresses it is a pleasing matter for me to record the number of very desirable candidates who have applied and been admitted this year. The status of students applying for training is improving year by year, and more than 50 per cent of the women under training are the wives of school masters or of students of the male Training College. The standard of education has also been raised, and this college may fairly be regarded to have taken an increasing hold upon the confidence of the public.

There is, however, a dark side to every report, and I record with sorrow a large proportion of deaths among the school mistresses who have been sent out. During the two years which have elapsed between the two visits of his Excellency the Governor to this city, no less than seven of the young teachers sent out by this college have passed away ; a percentage of 13 on the then total number of 55 : a death-rate higher than that of Pekin, the most unhealthy city on the face of the globe. Of these seven, four were among the most promising and brilliant pupils this institution has yet sent out. Of the direct causes which may lead to the feeble health and high mortality among school-mistresses it is not easy to judge. But it is not I believe generally known how difficult, how trying, and how fraught with care is the life of a Hindu school-mistress. In distant towns where ignorance is dense and prejudices numerous, she has to fight a very hard battle, and has to do it single-handed. When one takes into account the dreary life she leads—the secret opposition she often encounters from the school-master whose place in a girls' school she is filling. When one remembers the fact that, far away in her village school she is frequently without a woman friend—that she is under a school-board, composed entirely of *men*, and men who often do not approve of women teachers, it is hardly to be wondered at if the mental acts upon the physical nature, and that her health should in consequence suffer. I am in hopes that European and Native ladies in these far away towns, when they hear of this, will do much to remedy the state of things just described by visiting the schools and taking an interest in the teachers.

But there are other difficulties besides those just enumerated. By the prejudices of the Hindoo community few widows can be employed ; hence we have married women, often with young families, for this work. But some Municipal school-boards make no allowance for this. The full tale of work must be gone through, and more than the full tale of worry. The holidays enjoyed by this College and in most English educational institutions, are not known in these village schools. Year in and year out there is no hot-weather vacation, and when sickness compels their taking their rarely conceded privilege leave, a substitute has to be paid out of their salaries.

I have in conclusion two good pieces of information for the students of this College. The one is that, owing to careful consideration of the question by the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational Inspector, the rules of promotion for school mistresses have now been made on the same liberal scale as for the school masters, and a new code has been drawn up, which will, I believe, greatly benefit female teachers in the future.

The other boon has not yet been granted, but it is, I believe, extremely probable. It is generally known that, by the permission of the Educational Inspector, the practising school has received this Christmas the vacation which we in the college enjoy. If it is found that the studies do not suffer Mr. Giles has promised the recommend the adoption of vacation in the various Municipal schools, to which these students will be sent. Should the municipalities consent it will be one of the greatest boons that can be conferred on school mistresses.

We have lost some of the most brilliant of our number. It has been a bitter experience and yet these valuable lives will not quite have been thrown away, if the sad events just mentioned bestir the various school-boards to the necessity of doing something to ameliorate the condition of the survivors.

Before closing I should like to thank my staff for their valuable assitance during the past year. And I think it no more than due to her specially to acknowledge the good and able serices of Miss. A. E. Brooke, who filled the post of first assistant here for five years, and who has lately been transferred on promotion to the girls' schools at Bhavnagar, of which she is now lady superintendent.

After the reading of the report several songs and recitations were gone through, and these all elicited considerable applause. At the end of the programme Mrs. Aston rising thanked the lady superintendent, and addressed a few pleasant words to the students, exhorting them to remember how much the future success of the educational movement in Gujarat depended upon their efforts as teachers, and promising them to visit them in their schools as Mrs. McAfee had suggested. Mr. Aston then proceeded to distribute the prizes ; a ceremony which did not, however, take very long, as the valuable and handsome articles scattered over the tables were intended to be prizes for the few, and not presents given indiscriminately to the many. A somewhat novel sight on this occasion was the presence of seven or eight handsome blankets among the books and sarries of the elder pupils. This innovation, Mrs. McAfee explained to some of the ladies, was due to the fact that Hindu women, as a rule, look upon a blanket an unexampled piece of luxury. And while they lavishly spend their money on jewels and sarries will shiver during the cold weather under a few scraps of linen cloth. After the distribution of the prizes the needle work and native fancy work were carefully inspected by all the ladies, and much praised. The evening's proceedings, which did not last over an hour, were terminated by the pupils singing the National Anthem.

THE Maharaja of Cooch-Behar's shooting party has [illegible] killing a very heavy male tiger the first morning. The animal measured [illegible] and weighed 510 pounds. [illegible] followed by Captain Street- [illegible] and Mr. Bignell. The tiger had seven holes in his skin when finished.

LORD REAY IN GUJERAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible]

ON Lord Reay's arrival at Nadiad an address, of which the following is a copy, was read by Mr. Pundia, the President of the Municipality :—

May it please your Excellency,—[illegible] of deep loyalty and respect that we, the President and Commissioners of the Nadiad Municipality, [illegible] opportunity of welcoming your Excellency [illegible] to this important town, and of expressing our heartfelt thanks for this second visit. This [illegible] and the occasion which brings your Excellency [illegible] are additional proofs of your Excellency's [illegible] interest in our concerns.

2. Though we have lately [illegible] ation, and revised our Octroi Schedule, [illegible] limited income, and is not [illegible] expansion ; yet since your Excellency honoured us with a visit two years ago, we have carried out several sanitary measures that were urgently called for in this town. In these measures we have to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance rendered us by our worthy Collector, Mr. Cooke, without whose sympathy and kind interest, we should not perhaps have been able to do all that we have so far succeeded in doing. We have no doubt that your Excellency will view with approval our progress in sanitary and other matters, and we partly attribute to this approval the elevation to the Legislative Council of our late president the Hon. Sirdar Rao Bahadur Behechardas Viharidas.

3. The question of a drainage for carrying away by the river Shedhi the storm-water which pours down from the surrounding country, and which, being collected near the town, proves so injurious to the public health, is, it is hoped, approaching a settlement. The Municipality has already sanctioned its share of the expenditure, and though doubts are [illegible] some sides expressed as regards the [illegible] the proposed drainage, we humbly [illegible] hope that with a liberal assistance from [illegible] ment and the Local Funds, the Public Works Department will be able to make it a success without entailing any further outlay on this poor Municipality. The people of the surrounding district are as much interested in this scheme as those of Nadiad, and as the latter are not responsible for this accumulation of unwholesome water, it is hoped, that the contribution from Government and the Local Funds will be sufficiently liberal.

4. The Educational Institutions made over to the Municipality are also thriving, and obtain a good report from the Educational authorities from year to year.

5. At a time when your Excellency is about to hand over the reins of Government, we do not think it right to trouble you with a mention of our wants, many though they are. We trust, however, that before giving over charge, your Excellency will find it possible to order a free grant to the Municipality of the site of the Janikote and a part of the Navabazar for widening roads, and for the erection of a Municipal Hall and Market, as well as of a site for lime and [illegible] kilns in Bokad Chara, and a small piece of land near the Travellers' Bungalow to put in proper shape the newly laid out Victoria Jubilee Garden of this town. A light railway from Nadiad to Kapadwanj and thence to Madrasa will also be a great boon to this district, and particularly to this town ; and will, we have no doubt, prove remunerative.

6. In conclusion we again thank your Excellency for this second visit, for your kindly sympathy and interest in our welfare, and for the many benefits received during your Excellency's regime. Your Excellency has had an honoured and beneficient career during the tenure of your office, and the most we can do is to lend emphasis to the voices which have, in larger towns and more influential quarters, more ably recounted your merits. We also take this opportunity of acknowledging with deep gratitude the noble efforts of her Excellency Lady Reay for the amelioration of the condition of the women of this country. And while we regret your Excellency's approaching departure from amongst us, we earnestly pray that your Excellency and Lady Reay may long be spared to enjoy a happy and useful career, and some day to return to this country to adorn a yet higher sphere than that you have so worthily filled during the last five years.—We beg to remain, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants,

M. R. PUNDIA, President.

His Excellency in reply said :

Mr. Propert, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am very glad to learn from this address that the Octroi Schedule has been revised, and I trust that the abolition of Octroi may render farther versions unnecessary as the inhabitants are getting reconciled to direct taxation which necessarily at first is exceedingly unpopular wherever it is imposed. I am aware that this Municipality is alive to the necessity of introducing sanitary reforms, and the tribute paid in your address to the Collector is certainly well deserved. The initiative of most useful movements in Kaira is taken by the noble Sirdar Behechardas Viharidas, and he has in the Legislative Council displayed the same activity and energy which made him a prominent citizen of Nadiad. He spoke in the Council not as holding a brief, but from personal knowledge and intimate acquaintance with the subjects he touched. In all legislative assemblies practical and personal experience tells much more than eloquence, and I can assure you that the Sirdar's absence, I believe it will only be a temporary absence, from the local legislature will be a matter of regret to his colleagues. I have now to deal with the programme of your wants. You say they are many, and will not trouble me with them. But it seems to me that if this is the little programme, the big programme which is kept dark, and which I suppose will be placed before my successor must be rather appalling. I am, however, on these occasions always prepared to receive a full statement of the wishes of public bodies or associations. I look upon [illegible] as having for their object to make those who govern better acquainted with the needs of the people, and to give the latter an opportunity of freely communicating with the heads of the administration. I have occasionally received addresses which reminded me of photographs which had been touched up so that the original likeness disappeared. An address which undergoes such an artistic operation has to me no charm whatever. A request in an address may be irrational, but it is much better that it should be made so that an opportunity should be afforded of explaining why it cannot be complied with. The administration will derive considerable strength from a liberal use of such opportunities of explaining its motives and its modes of action. Now, gentlemen, you ask in this address for a contribution from Government in money and in land for various praiseworthy objects. You must allow me to refer you to a G. R. of July 14, 1888, in which the principles are laid down on which such grants are admissible.

"The principle which should be observed in dealing with questions of land required for Municipal purposes is that Government land should only be granted free or at reduced rates to Municipalities in very special and exceptional circumstances, which must be clearly established before any such grant can be authorized. In the present instance no such circumstances have been proved to exist. One of the objects for which land is required by the Municipality is the establishment of a market. As the Municipality will charge rent for the use of the stalls in it, and will thus derive a profit from the institution of a market, it seems but reasonable that they should pay a suitable price for the valuable plot of Government land which they require for the purpose. As regards also land needed in order to widen roads or streets, the Governor-in-Council is unable to perceive any sufficient reason why a prosperous Municipality should be given such land at the expense of the State. If it can afford to pay for the land, there is no adequate cause why it should not be called upon to give a fair value. The mere fact that the land is the property of Government gives the Municipality no valid ground for asking that it should be made over free of charge. It must be remembered that Municipalities receive aid from Government on a general plan towards the maintenance of their schools and dispensaries, and Government, therefore, cannot entertain any claim on the part of Municipalities for any additional grant-in-aid in the shape of gifts of land."

It will be at once clear to you that Government must in this matter be very careful whenever it makes any departure from the principles I have just stated. An exception in favour of one locality will immediately be quoted by another locality as a precedent and the funds of the general tax-payer will thus be used in relief of the local taxpayer in an objectionable manner unless such grants are made in general and well defined lines. There is no country in which this system of grants is carried so far as it is in France, and the heartburnings to which it gives rise [illegible] lesson which we would take as a [illegible]. In France Sirdar Behechardas would probably be the representative of his "department," and he would probably obtain what your address asks for, but in India the administration is guided by a more rigid code, and it is well for the general taxpayer it should be so. And I need hardly remind you that you form an integral part of the general body of taxpayers. You allude to a light railway. There are many circumstances favourable to the construction of light railways in Gujerat. The subject will require very careful consideration. It is at present under reference with regard to the Ahmedabad-Prantij Road. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Little has wisely made his roads and bridges so that at any time rails can be laid on them. I am quite content to leave this matter in his hands, and I trust he will be able to see it settled before he retires. I am aware of the difficulties which the metalling of the Nadiad-Kapadwanj section of the road has to grapple with, but the Kapadwanj-Rodara section is a provincial road. The railway department give preference to a junction at Nadiad rather than at Dakore. If the financial difficulty does not prove insuperable I daresay that sooner or later your wishes in this respect will be fulfilled. In conclusion [illegible], let me thank you for your hearty welcome and give expression to Lady Reay's regret that she was unable to accompany me on account of the pressure of work in connection with the medical aid to women.

Replying to an address from the District [illegible] his Excellency said :—

Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to [illegible] this kind address from the District [illegible] assure that this Board has done very [illegible] regard to public works and to [illegible] have wisely determined to [illegible] prize. You give grants-in-aid to [illegible] competent schoolmasters, and the [illegible] are more village schools in K[illegible] which is fortunate as Kaira is th[illegible] lated district in the Presi[illegible] education in this district is the [illegible] inform me so remarkable th[illegible] ing School would be [illegible] dates for a school-[illegible] restrained by other [illegible] pleased to hear that [illegible] road from Cambay to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] may hope that Cambay which is [illegible] in the [illegible], will perform its share. I [illegible] give this Board some information on a [illegible] I know they are deeply interested. [illegible] classification of sub-soil water [illegible]. You are aware that Sir Barrow Ellis [illegible] system of payment for wells was [illegible] with the principle of raising the [illegible] to take the water pro[illegible]. This system was adopted [illegible] and it has been applied in [illegible] of the Dholka and Dascroi [illegible], under the able [illegible] who was particularly anxious [illegible] should be gradual as possible, [illegible] amount of increase of [illegible] a well but with sub-soil [illegible] as illustrating the policy of the [illegible] which is so often described in [illegible]. When these settlements were [illegible], I did not find any fault with [illegible] of the rates proposed, but I had [illegible] whether the principle adopted would not [illegible] serious inequalities with regard to the [illegible] of these sub-soil water advantages. The [illegible] was mainly to recover the loss of taxation by high rates on lands actually irrigated from wells by spreading that taxation by the medium of a [illegible] imperceptible rate over the whole area in which there was evidence of the existence of sub-soil water. It is quite clear that as the number of wells varies in different talukas, the loss of revenue from wells would also be represented by varying figures, and consequently the assessment of sub-soil water advantages would be dependent on an antecedent [illegible] bearing no relation to the area believed to have the advantage of sub-soil water. Mr. Steuart, to my great regret, could not be consulted as he is in England, but Colonel Godfrey, who is acting for him, and who has a complete mastery of the whole subject, at once admitted the soundness of these objections, and proceeded by a series of experiments to discover a system to which my criticism would not apply. Colonel Godfrey had the assistance of Mr. Fernandes, the able Deputy Superintendent of the Gujerat Revenue Survey, and in a very short time submitted to Government proposals which, I think, are well calculated to solve this vexed problem, and at the same time to give every satisfaction to the cultivator. Colonel Godfrey discards all reference to the loss of well assessment. He also discards the classification [illegible] for sub-soil water which, and as you are aware, influence the final rates of assessment. He simply applies a rate of one rupee to an acre of land, which has sweet water at a depth down to and inclusive of 8 feet, and he then has a scale per acre for sweet water and brackish water descending from one rupee to half anna for brackish water at a depth of 40 feet. The process is extremely simple, and it will create a minimum of disturbance in the existing situation as well as equalise rates all through Gujerat with regard to subsoil water. Great credit is due to Colonel Godfrey for the manner in which he has kept up the traditions of fairness and moderation in one of the best organised branches of the service, and one which most carefully avoids the application of theories without taking into careful account the practical elements of the situation with which it is dealing. I was very anxious to settle this question before I left the Presidency because it is one of paramount importance to Gujerat, and because I knew that it could not be settled under better auspices than those of my hon. colleague and friend, Mr. Richey, whose experience as a revenue officer in Gujerat will give special weight to the solution which has been sanctioned, and which, I hope, may prove satisfactory.

At the Show the following address to his Excellency was read by Mr. Propert :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I crave permission to say, on behalf of the committee, a few words about the Show which we have assembled here to celebrate. This is the fourth Nadiad Agricultural Committee's Show. The first was held in 1883, under the auspices of Mr. G. F. M. Grant, then Collector of Kaira, and now Commissioner, S.D. But the credit of the inauguration is due to Mr. G. F. Sheppard, who was for so many years Collector of this District, and to whose long and intimate experience of the district we, the inhabitants of the Charotar, are not only encouraged in the improvement of our agriculture, but also much ameliorated in our social customs. Mr. Sheppard's interest did not cease when he became Commissioner, and to him, therefore, we owe the first as well as the later Shows. We regret we only have on this occasion Mr. Sheppard's picture which is but a poor substitute for his absence from among us. The Shows have hitherto been biennial. It was decided not to have an annual show until the people thoroughly appreciated its usefulness and the decision we cannot but consider as prudent. We hope, however, that the time is not distant when the necessity for holding annual Shows will be pressed upon us by the people themselves. The Show would ordinarily have been held last year had it not been for the badness of the season, and it was very wisely postponed till now. This Show is organised by the Nadiad Agricultural Committee and has received substantial support from the rulers of Native States, who have thereby not only enabled us to increase the number and value of the prizes offered, but have also given great impetus to their own subjects in competing in a friendly spirit with those of the British Charotar. We beg, therefore, to tender our heartfelt acknowledgement to our patrons H. H. the Gaekwar, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownuggur, H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, and the Nawab of Cambay, and to the private subscribers, both European and Native. We must also acknowledge the advice and suggestion received from time to time from local officers, and the Director of the Agricultural Department, including Mr. Ozanne, C.S., who has rendered assistance most unsparingly on every occasion. The local board of Kaira has continued its liberal assistance, but the recent ruling that the local boards of the other districts in Gujerat, which have hitherto helped us, cannot legally contribute to a Show in the Kaira District, has crippled our resources, and we regret this ruling the more as the contribution has been withheld at a time when it is most needed. This year the Nadiad Agricultural Committee has contributed Rs. 1,000, and has also undertaken to make up any deficiency which may arise. The balance, if any, will be carried to the Show fund, which is now distinct from the general funds of the committee. In England the Royal Agricultural Society holds an annual Show in a locality where the Show is likely to prove the greatest success. Each part of the country is visited in turn, and thus the royal Show joined at intervals to local Shows gives the latter a great impetus and encouragement. The visits of the royal to local Shows give a record of progress which is invaluable. We venture to think that Government in the Agricultural Department will now consider whether this scheme should not be adopted in the Bombay Presidency, and whether the annual Government Show of the Agricultural Department should not be held in turn in each division where local Shows have proved successful, and shown vitality and progress. If this is done we submit that the first Show of the Agricultural Department may be held in Nadiad. The annual Show of the Agricultural Departments should be the meeting ground of all those interested in the improvement of agriculture, whatever part of the country they come from. It is at these Shows that the results of experiments and enquiries into agricultural subjects should be discussed by workers in that direction in all parts of the country, and it should be after such discussion that the results of research and inquiry should be communicated to agriculturists. At the same time the presidency annual Shows should exhibit new implements actually found useful, and those which manufacturers and experts hope to make useful hereafter. As an instance of the latter, we have great pleasure in pointing to the cream separator and other dairy appliances, which, thanks to the Dairy Supply Company, Mr. Howman, its representative, has exhibited to us here. We have now only one more duty to perform, and that refers to the approaching departure of our much-loved Governor, which we all so deeply deplore. His Excellency has all along shown the greatest interest in our welfare, and in coming to us this day, at no small sacrifice of health and comfort, he has shown the strongest possible proof, if proof were wanted, of the encouragement he has always been giving to agricultural matters. We sincerely thank his Excellency for all these and other favours he has done us by granting us rent-free the agricultural farm, and conferring honour on our late secretary, and now chairman, the Hon'ble Sir Rao Bahadur Bechardas Veharidas, who has been working so zealously in the cause of agricultural reforms, including tobacco curing. After these few remarks I request your Excellency to be so good as to declare the Show open to the public, and distribute a few chief prizes.

His Excellency replied :—

Mr. Propert, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I was very sorry, not to be able to visit the Chikodi Show, but this Show has given me some compensation for the pleasure I had to forego the other day, because to me these Shows are extremely interesting. The Agricultural Show ought to teach many lessons to those who are interested in the progress of agriculture. If it fails to do so, it is either because the Show has not been methodically arranged, or because the experts who ought to give the explanation which the practical agriculturist seeks are not at hand. This Show has certainly been well arranged, and the committee has done well in asking Mr. Bhimubai to give them his valuable assistance in the preparation. Neither are we wanting in experts. I am very glad to see Mr. Ozanne, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Middleton, and Mr. Woodrow, who deserve our best thanks for the trouble they have taken in judging. This is the first time that we have a Professor of Agriculture and we owe his presence to the enlightened policy of H. H. the Gaekwar, who has appointed him. Now I am sure that Mr. Middleton will say what Professor Wallace said that he has a great deal to learn, and that he cannot teach until he has mastered the bearings of agricultural science on Indian soil, seeds, manures, &c. The reciprocal action in all sciences of theory on practice and of practice on theory must disarm that jealousy, I do not call it hostility, which the farmer in all countries entertains towards the agricultural professor. If Mr. Middleton adopts towards the practical cultivator the same friendly attitude, which his master, Professor Wallace adopted, I think he will have a most useful and bright career before him. We cannot expect even the short intelligent Indian cultivator to set aside methods which have the sanction of many years until he is convinced by successful experiments that there are better ways and means. Our farms at [illegible] and Poona are meant to do this, and I am pleased to hear that H. H. the Gaikwar also intends to have an experimental farm. We must keep a careful record of all experiments at these farms and compare results, and let the cultivators have the full benefit of these results, and not grudge the elucidatory remarks which our visitors will expect. But I would go further and ask the cultivators to bring to the notice of the Agricultural Department any facts which may come under their observation and which may seem to them inexplicable, [illegible] have, no doubt, [illegible] the same effects, and the question should be referred to the Agricultural Department to discover the [illegible] factor. What I would impress upon my agricultural friends is this, that they should never think anything not worth noticing. The beauty of the study of nature is that the smallest fact may lead to an important discovery, and in the pursuit of agriculture there is plenty of hope for observation of fresh phenomena, and it is the duty of those who convert agriculture into science to explain these phenomena in the light of science. In this district we cannot afford to neglect any of the teachings of agricultural science, as I believe that there are only 18 acres of culturable area per 100 of agricultural population. This shows clearly the extreme pressure of the population on the occupied area. The Show is disappointing with regard to the number of cattle. There is in some quarters a misconception with regard to cattle. It is not desired that the animals should be fattened. The only desideratum is that they should be of a pure breed. It is extremely important that all varieties of cattle should be represented so that the results of breeding, good and bad, may be compared, and wrong methods checked. The Agricultural Committee might take up the question of stud bulls. For the increase of good points in your cattle you cannot do better than pay the greatest attention to this factor in the agricultural development of this district. With regard to seeds of various kinds your Show is very representative. I would suggest that the prize-winners should be asked to give a maund to the committee for distribution, on condition that the maund should be recovered from the next harvest. Your committee advance seed on credit, a wise measure, and what I propose is merely an expansion of that measure. By means of this distribution we could get a number of very valuable experiments and the results would increase our knowledge. Among the various exhibits I have noticed bones. The annual loss entailed on agriculture by the export of bones is very considerable, and the sooner a brisk demand grows up for bone manure the better, and if we have not yet a good bone crusher, the sooner this article is imported the better. I was glad to perceive the great interest taken in Mr. Howman's cream separator and the curiosity elicited by its effects on the manufacture of ghee. You allude to a general Show for this presidency to be held under the direct auspices of the Agricultural Department. No doubt such a Show, carefully managed, might be made very interesting, but it should not interfere with these local Shows, which in many ways concentrate the attention of the visitors on what is to them of great value. To expand the usefulness of local Shows certainly claims, in the first place, your energetic efforts. Nadiad is of all places in this presidency singled out for its capabilities of making an Agricultural Show a thorough success, and I hope that this fourth Show will be succeeded by a series of Shows bearing evidence of the increased prosperity of the district and of the increased knowledge and fertility of resource of its agricultural population.

THE SAWANTWADI DURBAR.

The following are the speeches which were delivered at the Durbar at Sawantwadi which was reported in our issue of yesterday.

Colonel Phillips opened the proceedings by thus addressing the Sirdars :—

Sirdars of the Sawantwadi State and Gentlemen,—In opening to-day's proceedings I regret to have to inform you that the Sir Desai to his great sorrow is unable to be present owing to serious indisposition. We are assembled here, as no doubt you are all aware, to do honour to the State Karbhari, Rao Bahadur Sakharam Baji Bawdekar on whom Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy of her most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, has been pleased to confer the distinction of the title of Rao Bahadur in recognition of his many years of faithful and honourable service to this little State during the time that the British Government has administered it in the interests of the Sir Desai and the people of Sawantwadi. Rao Bahadur Sakharam Baji Bawdekar joined the service in December, 1860, as English Clerk in the Political Superintendent's office, where he served until June, 1873, when he was promoted to the post of Assistant Political Agent in the Reva Kantha, returning to Sawantwadi, however, in November, 1874, as Special Judicial Assistant to the Political Superintendent, in which appointment he worked until October, 1881, from which date up to the present time he has conducted the duties of State Karbhari, working under the orders of a succession of Political Superintendents, all of whom have left on record their high appreciation of his good services. Most of you know from hearsay, if not from personal knowledge, what was the condition of the Sawantwadi State when the British Government in 1839 first interfered, on behalf of the Chief, in the administration. The records show that the State expenditure far exceeded the revenue, which amounted only to Rs. 1,87,000; the servants and other dependents of the State were often not paid at all, and were consequently compelled to take by force from the peaceable villagers what they required. The country was in a perfect state of anarchy and misrule; its administration retained only the shadow of power, its laws were openly set at defiance, and its territory was subject to inroads and violation by the neighbouring States. I need hardly say there were no roads (the country was a dense jungle), no schools, and no police, and the State was saddled with a debt of five and a half lakhs. The opposite side of the picture you all know. The debt of the State has been cleared off by careful administration, and there is a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 invested in Government Securities. The revenue has gradually risen year by year to Rs. 4,20,000; and there are now 335 miles of made road and 120 schools. A very considerable part of these most satisfactory results of the present system of administration has been brought about during the thirty years Rao Bahadur Sakharam Baji Bawdekar has been connected with it, and therefore, I have thought it right to recall the benefit the Chief and people of Sawantwadi have derived under a system, in which the gentleman we have met together to do honour to, has held such a prominent place.

Addressing the Rao Bahadur, Colonel Phillips said :—

Rao Bahadur Sakharam Baji Bawdekar,—Having known you since 1862, it is a great pleasure to me personally to be the medium selected by Government for delivering to you this Parchment Sanad, engrossed with the Royal Arms, and signed by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, conferring upon you the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction, and speaking in the name of all present we trust you may long live to enjoy your well-earned title.

After the Sanad was presented the State Karbhari acknowledged the honour in the following terms :—

Colonel Phillips, Sirdars, and Gentlemen,—I am highly grateful for the marked recognition by Government of my services, humble as they are, in connection with this State. I entered the service when young under Colonel (now General) Schneider. In him I found not only a worthy superior but a kind instructor, and I can hardly express the deep debt of gratitude I owe him. He carefully husbanded the resources of the State, and paved the way for achieving the good results just described by Colonel Phillips. I had the good luck to serve under his successors who have so successfully administered the affairs of the State, and what little I might have been able to do in rendering assistance to them was no more than my duty, the duty dictated by the best interests of the State and its people. I am under a great obligation to Colonel Westropp for bringing these my humble services to the notice of Government. Colonel Phillips, I feel peculiar pleasure in receiving this honour from your hands, as our connection with this State began almost at the same time. I have also to express my best thanks for the terms in which you have spoken in appreciation of my humble work. My predecessor in office, the late Rao Bahadur Wamanrao Pitambar Chitnis was rewarded with a similar distinction for his good work, and to-day's proceedings only confirm the conviction that merit and honest work never pass without recognition by the British Government. I conclude by again thanking you, Colonel Phillips, and gentlemen, for kindly assembling at this Durbar.

Both the speeches were rendered into Marathi by Rao Saheb Vinayekrao Vithal Sabnis. The proceedings terminated after the distribution of pan-supari, flowers, &c. A salute of eleven guns was fired both on the arrival and departure of the Political Superintendent.

THE MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the two letters which recently appeared in your journal on the subject of the mill industry, and wonder what the Mill-owners' Association are doing. Is it an association in the interests of mill-agents or mill-owners, in other words mill-shareholders? Why not bring forward a proposal that the various agents of the mills should waive their claims to commissions until better times re-appear, and the mills are able to work at a profit? It is monstrous to allow the mills to be worked merely in the interests of the agents. The result will be, where the earnings do not even cover the agency commissions, to make the company a debtor to the agents, who will thereby eventually become the principal creditor and virtual owner of the mill. It is time for the Legislature to interfere and amend the Joint Stock Companies Act. Meanwhile, I would suggest to the shareholders to serve the agents and directors with a legal notice to stop working the mills, and if they decline to do so, any single shareholder will be justified in making a petition to the High Court, representing the present unsatisfactory position of the company, and proving to the Court, which can now be easily done, that its continuation is ruinous to the interests of the shareholders, and consequently that the company should be put into liquidation. I feel satisfied the Judges will at once make the order for winding up, and the experiment is worth trying. This is the only way to bring greedy agents to their senses and to place the industry on a sound footing.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The *Ironmonger* publishes the results of nearly 400 inquiries amongst colliery owners in all parts of England, Scotland and Wales with respect to the fuel question. Special information is also given from Germany, France, and Belgium. In Great Britain the replies from the coalowners serve to show that present prices are fully warranted by the demand, which is in excess of the supply to an extent variously estimate: in different districts at from 5 to 35 per cent. It is shown that the supply cannot be materially increased, partly because sinking new pits is a slow and costly matter, and because new fields for coal are improbable. One of the most important points elicited by the *Ironmonger's* inquiries is that although mining labour is not scarce, yet it has become much less productive, owing to the higher wages paid. The output of coal is reduced very considerably for this reason.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 19.

The Ceylon schism is on the high road to being abandoned by its promoters. The Rev. Avalino da Cunha, the Vicar-General, and the right-hand man of Mar Julius, who came back to Goa, and announced with flourish of trumpets his intention of converting Goa to the Syrian rite, has ended by reverting himself to the Catholic faith. His hopes in that direction were doomed to disappointment, but not to show the true cause of his leaving Ceylon, he gave out a grand programme for establishing a seminary in Goa, to train missionaries for the conversion of India. Some light-headed people in Pangim circulated rumours that a grand reception would be given to the Reverend Da Cunha in front of the Archiepiscopal palace on his arrival here. Our good prelate was seriously alarmed, and moved the civil and military authorities to check the intended demonstration, in which his Grace finally succeeded, by placing a police guard at the heels of the Rev. Da Cunha, whose movements were watched, and instructions were given that any attempt at demonstration should be put down. Proposals were then made to reclaim him by moral suasion, and they have succeeded.

It is a good sign that the Hindu community here is alive to the necessity of progress; of late several schools for the Marathi language have been established in different places, Vernacular and Luso-Marathi journals have been started, and the pressing want of a library has been supplied. It is called the "Hindu Postakaleia," and the opening ceremony was performed lately by Baron de Tempo, who presided on the occasion, and several Hindu gentlemen delivered speeches in favour of the institution.

The water-supply of the city of Pangim is causing serious anxiety to the authorities. The well-known *Cantadoria* well, whose water was supplied to the steam launches, is being exhausted, and unless steps are taken to meet the deficiency a water-famine may be feared in a short time. The project of bringing water from Panelim by laying down pipes has often been discussed, but without any result. The Government, however, appear to be in earnest on the present occasion, and have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 out of the surplus for 1889-90. The distance between Pangim and Panelim is about four miles, and the country is level throughout. The water obtained from the wells in Pangim is brackish, and the malarious fever which prevails, and often attacks visitors who use the water, is attributed to this. If Government succeed in bringing the water to Pangim, it will be a great improvement as regards supply, and not an inconsiderable factor in the public sanitation of the city.

I cannot conclude without referring to the Anglo-Portuguese difficulty in Africa which is an all-engrossing subject of interest here. Telegrams from Bombay are awaited with impatience and read with avidity. Your excellent article of 18th January has been freely translated in almost all the journals; the views expressed therein are accepted, as within the range of practical politics if events are precipitated.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE INFLUENZA

Mr. Labouchere thus disburdens himself in *Truth* :—

The disease, I find, originates in the putrid dust of certain dead (but more or less vague and undetermined) Chinamen whose relations have neglected to bury them. This dust is carried by the air into the eyes (hence called "pink") of horses. But once the air has got the dust into the horse's eye, the air is *functus officio*, and has nothing more to do with the disease, which henceforward is only communicable by actual contagion, in the first instance, between horse and Chinaman, then between Chinaman and Russian, German, Dutchman, Englishman, and so on. Nevertheless, the remarkable complaint partakes very largely of the nature of ague and malaria, which have hitherto not been supposed to be communicable by contagion.

Furthermore, the disease always goes from East to West, never from West to East. In this point of view, the unfortunate discovery of America by Columbus, and the recent opening of direct steam communication between California and China, must be regarded in the light of unmitigated misfortunes, for whereas formerly we were rid of the disease once it got to Galway, there is, now that the circle of communication is complete, nothing to prevent its spinning round the world perpetually.

The disease attacks, preferentially, postmen and princes, owing to the remarkable similarity of their habits and modes of life. Tobacco, though fatal to many of the lower organisms, is not a certain preventive of influenza; nor, on the other hand, are wood-pavements a direct cause. Nevertheless, the latter ought to be flushed frequently. Influenza always produces violent sneezing, or no sneeze but a dry cough. It is worse for Irishmen than for Scotchmen, because of the "up-and-down nature" of the Paddies. There is no drug known to medicine that will not cure it, provided always that you send for a doctor, and let the malady (this is absolutely essential) run its course. Crowded centres of population, like country villages, are to be avoided. Theatres, fashionable charities, workhouses, and ships in mid-ocean, are for opposite but obvious reasons equally liable to attack, and therefore are specially to be avoided. Good food, clothing, and shelter are the best remedies, a fact which cannot be too earnestly impressed upon Prime Ministers and others, whose habit of going hungry, naked, and houseless is notorious. Doctors (also) are very apt to contract the disease from their patients, but once the doctor has got it, there, happily, the mischief ends—he can't pass it on to anybody else.

Now I believe all this to be true for I have read it, not in the *Times*, but in most respectable papers; still I have an uncomfortable conviction that a good deal of it applies not merely to influenza, but to all other diseases under the sun. Practically speaking, nothing is known about any of them, except just this, that they all run their course, and whether a patient or a corpse remains at the end, depends entirely on the patient and not at all on the disease. The functions of the doctor are these: To keep up the patient's strength until he pulls through; to make a post-mortem examination under certain circumstances; to take his fee; to give a certificate of death.

A good many queer cures for influenza have been put forward during the last month, but none of them equals the remedy described in the following extract from the "Journal and Correspondence of Lord Auckland." The passage was written from Madrid in March, 1789. I do not know whether the coincidence has been noticed before, but the epidemic seems to have been as prevalent throughout Europe at the beginning of 1789 as it was at the end of 1889 :—

There is a new influenza of colds, accompanied with a degree of sickishness. The cure for the lower people here is to drink large quantities of warm water, and to lie down upon the floor, and to prevail upon some friend to walk upon them for half-an-hour. I have not seen this amiable ceremony, but I am assured that it is literally true, and that half-a-dozen of my servants have gone through it within a week.

By a careful and most laborious study of all that has been said and written on the matter, I have at last amassed an amount of ignorance on the subject of influenza, almost sufficient to justify me in writing the letters M.D. after my name, and setting up as a medical practitioner.

In an article on "Mannerism in Golf" in the *Scots Observer*, the writer says of the duffer :—He buys some clubs, not knowing what to buy—but they are clubs. He gets a set of clubs unsuited for his bodily powers. Out he goes to a game with another tyro as erring as himself. He takes some preliminary swings first, not touching the ground, then diving into a turf, which nearly breaks his shaft. With characteristic enthusiasm he swears by Ammon, as Saddell did of old, that he will drive "as long a ball as any man alive." Only, of course, he won't; for he can't. His caddie watches him, at first even guides him. But he gets heated with his labours, and disregards all counsel. Occasionally—perhaps twice in a round—he will realise the satisfactory position of Provost Dalzell of Cupar—

> When he does hit the ball, he swipes like blazes—
> It is but seldom, and himself amazes.

So surprised is he when he does hit the ball clean—though it may go in any direction but the right one—that he imagines himself a player full-fledged, no matter what his style. His bursting emotions are strengthened by the wily caddie; "Weel dune, sir, that's a rocket!" or "Gang on that way and ye'll sune polish them aff," or, "That's it, as bonny a lick as ever was played." Being a chance shot—for in the ordinary course of things a hit must be made sometimes—this encouragement is soon damped, for a foozle at the next makes the creature worst than ever. The foozling goes on, and the caddie will resort to some artifice, rarely troubling himself whether it is correct or not: "Dinna strake sae hard; ye'll knock the ba' tae bits!" or, "Tak' it canny; ye'll need mair nor ae stroke tae the hole!" or "Keep yere e'e on the ba', an' no wallop aboot that way!" or "Tak' it easy, sir, an' ye'll cum till't!" Yet all the time it may be that clubs and player are not meant for each other, and so he acquires a mannerism which he never gets quit of.

Poisonous Hair Restorers and Dyes.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and Perfumers for Rowland's articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

WEAPONS OF WAR.

Granting that actions, whether by squadrons or single ships, must, unless they be surprised at night, or during a dense fog, commence either when steering for an enemy, or else whilst avoiding advancing foes of very superior strength, writes a contributor to *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, it is evident that the guns then required would be those which could discharge their missiles at a very high velocity, so as to secure their hitting and penetrating at the acute angle which the receding stern or the advancing bows of the enemy would present. On overtaking or being overtaken by the enemy, the broadside guns, previously silent, would come into bearing, and then the fight would be continued at short distances (probably swiftly circling round in the endeavour to ram); and as four-fifths of the sides of modern battle-ships are unarmoured, and the older foreign ironclads covered with thin or inferior armour, it is obvious that in a broadside combat a very high velocity would be less needed than great explosive force of projectiles, and therefore that shells of large diameter, containing powerful bursting charges, would produce greater effect than projectiles which would do little more than punch small holes in passing through, perhaps, both sides of the enemy's ships. Assuming these conditions to be correct, the heavy armament of our 14,150-ton and other battle-ships might consist of two powerful guns to fire from ahead to abaft the beam, and two similar guns to fire from astern to before the beam; and to enable these four guns to be efficiently used in a heavy sea, they should be mounted (at the sides of the ship) upon sponson projections at each end of a long central battery, and be raised about 4 feet above the level of the auxiliary or broadside armament. Thus mounted, with the auxiliary armament between them on the main deck, the whole of the guns would be always clear of obstructions, and could be secured on-board so as to be ready for immediate action.

HEAVY GUNS.

The long guns of the heavy armament, and the shorter and lighter guns of the auxiliary armament, should be of the same bore, and fire similar projectiles, being allowed a sufficient length of slide to recoil easily, and enable the ports to be closed over them when fighting in heavy weather, or when about to ram or to receive the blow of an enemy, who might otherwise run along the side and dismount the guns. I venture to think that it would add to their strength if the whole of our new armour-clads and cruisers were to be planked on the bottom, and either coppered or zinc covered; for besides greatly lessening the fouling, this would be a protective buffer against locomotive torpedoes and mines, as well as against an accidental rub upon rocks when chasing an enemy into his port.

As regards the size of the four guns proposed for the heavy armament of battle-ships, Sir N. Barnaby's investigations have shown that our present 22-ton guns would penetrate 99 per cent. of the area of the sides of foreign ironclads; but to produce the damage which would overpower an adversary with greater quickness, guns of about 30 tons weight, and of 10 to 10½ inches diameter of bore, would be more effective. The ammunition of such guns, and the guns themselves, would be of a weight that could be easily handled by manual power, and their shells, if properly manufactured, would be sufficiently strong to safely withstand the pressure of the heaviest powder charges, and yet be of an internal capacity large enough to contain a great quantity of powerful explosive. Five classes of long powerful breech-loading sponson guns together with five classes of shorter and lighter auxiliary guns, of the same size of bore, *to* fire similar projectiles, and the present 6 pounder quick-firers—which have been well proved—with a single class (the best) of the machine guns, would probably suffice to supply armaments suitable for the whole of our ships.

OVERWEIGHTED SHIPS.

The heavy ordinance, from 45-ton to 110-ton guns, now mounted, with their turrets and machinery, which hamper as well as overweight, and therefore detract from the sea-going qualities of our battle-ships, could be advantageously removed to our home batteries, and all future naval guns should be made so as to be capable of quick-firing, and therefore have their powder charges enclosed in cases, and stowed in the magazines ready to be placed in the guns. These cases would minimise the present rapid deterioration of smokeless powder charges, and likewise do away with the asbestos pads, mushrooms, stalks, and coppering now required to close and seal the breech, and would likewise, if made of the right material, keep the bore cool and likewise free from fouling, provided the guns were suitably rifled. The present plan of cutting the whole surface of their bore into circular rifle furrows, somewhat after the pattern of a ploughed field, prepares the metal for that rapid crumbling, called "erosion or burning away," which Lord Armstrong recently stated to be a worse feature in his 110-ton guns than their bending. This injurious erosion is greatly increased by the crude plan of detaining the projectiles (straining the breech apparatus) until they cut their way and rush onwards, followed by the highly-heated gas, which burns the fine edges of the numerous rifle-grooves of the guns. The erosion or burning action is further intensified by the temperature of the bore, which is rapidly raised by the enormous friction consequent upon squeezing the copper rotating projections—which tightly fill the rifle-grooves—into different curves, as the projectiles travel through the bore of their guns.

AUGMENTING STRIPS.

Such erosion, which must soon necessitate the dangerous hammering of "augmenting strips" upon live shells, if heavy charges are fired, urgently call for the re-rifling of the naval breech-loaders upon a plan which will leave the greater portion of the surface of their bore smooth; and as the studded shot of the muzzle-loaders have already disabled several guns (including two 80-tonners), and burst one of 88-tons on board the *Thunderer*, and a similar gun more recently in the *Ajax*, it is clear that the muzzle-loaders equally need re-rifling, so that they, as well as the breech-loaders, should be enabled to discharge live shell without the present dread of a premature explosion in the guns. When carrying out the necessary changes to render our ships' guns *trustworthy* they should be rifled *with uniform spirality* so as to fire shell with long flanges, which would form buttresses to their walls, and thus give great strength to comparatively thin shells. These flanges should be fitted mechanically to the rifle grooves, on the plan in which, since the time of Whitworth and his spiral screws and gauges, we have held undisputed superiority. Projectiles, mechanically fitted, would occasion little or no wear upon centrical rifling, and could be safely driven through the guns at a far higher velocity than is possible either when studs or rotating bands are used; for besides being centred in the gun, upon which they would press circumferentially, resting only upon their long flanges, such projectiles would run out steadily, as if upon rails, however fast they were to be driven along the bore. The present muzzle-loaders on being reamed out and re-rifled, could be easily converted into breech-loaders; and in case a small bore to discharge a long double shell were preferred to a larger bore firing shell of ordinary length but equal powder capacity for broadside guns, then these guns, or some of them, might be fitted with an inner steel tube or liner, extending the whole length of their bore and projecting some feet from the muzzle. This addition would not prevent the guns from recoiling within their ports upon the strong carriages on which they are now mounted, and which have been twenty years in use.

A HIGHER STANDARD WANTED.

Finally, the cost of these much-needed changes would be soon saved by the far greater endurance of the guns, added to which the present good M.L. mountings and their appliances could be still used advantageously; but much more important than the present or future saving is "the increase of efficiency" that would be gained by mounting trustworthy weapons in our ships. Such a result would be even more important than that which was attained when the difficulties (long held to be insuperable) of working 6-and 12-ton broadside guns in a sea way were overcome, or than when those of handling the still heavier 16-ton broadside and the 35-ton turret-guns, were so successfully passed as to enable the Admiralty to "minute" the extraordinary facility with which they were worked. All other nations then came to learn from us, but we ought now to aim at reaching a much higher standard by means of our still great mechanical skill; and while not disregarding the important experiments with the Zalinski and other guns firing torpedoes through the air, with a far higher velocity than can be obtained by any torpedoes discharged through the water, we should encourage to the utmost our own native inventive ability, and also utilise the practical knowledge possessed by our most experienced officers for perfecting our armaments. By such a course, the means of naval attack and defence would receive the much-needed healthy stimulus; and modifications or improvements arising from the discoveries of Captain Talinski and Graydon would ere long be made that would enable us to perfect a large shell which, like those of the United States' inventors could be regulated to explode more or less quickly as required under as well as above water. We are now endeavouring to make fuses which will explode shells on getting through either an armoured or unarmoured side; but there can be little doubt that it will be necessary to put forth all our strength to maintain the legacy of "naval power and prestige" gained in many a hard-fought battle by our forefathers. To do so, we cannot act better than follow the noble example given by Germany, of thorough union and an absence of jealousy when working for the security of their Fatherland, and for the benefit of their fellow citizens, and we may then feel sure that Providence will help our just efforts, and enable us to secure, not only the inviolability of our soil, but also the vast commerce upon which, as Lord Alcester truly said, "the life of England depends."

Krupps have just received a very large order from the Chinese Government for guns for the defence of the mouth of the Veiho. It is said to amount to £200,000, and to be due to the circumstance that for some years past the famous Essen firm has maintained an extremely active and able agent in North China.

Florilline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price [illegible], of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, limited, [illegible] Farringdon-road, London.

"ERNST OF COBURG" AND THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

It is seldom, writes a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the German Reichstag is electrified by such a speech as that of Prince Carolath-Schonaich's on Saturday last. To Prince Bismarck hurling Olympian thunderbolts, and to the Social-Democrats calling down fire from heaven on their oppressors, the German Parliament is accustomed. But that a Conservative prince and magnate, holding office under the Government, and belonging to the Prussian army, should quote from the speech of a Social-Democrat Deputy—not to hold it up to reprobation, but to beg that attention might be paid to what he had said, was so unprecedented an event, that the last triennial German Parliament closed with a veritable *eclat*. The pamphlet entitled "Mitregenten und fremde Hande in Deutschland" (co-regents and foreign interference in Germany) to which Prince Carolath-Schonaich referred, was published anonymously in 1886. It has long been suspected who was the author of this pamphlet, as well as of another entitled "Another Programme of the Ninety-nine Days," which appeared immediately after the death of the Emperor Frederick, but a certain unlucky Dr. Harmening, more bold than wise, who ventured to state in print that it was the Duke of Coburg, has had to pay for his temerity by six months' imprisonment in a fortress. Warned by this experience, Herr Dietz, Social-Democrat deputy, from whose speech Prince Carolath-Schonaich quotes, contents himself with saying that the pamphlet is attributed to a "certain Ernst, living in Coburg or Gotha,' and he declaims against the injustice of a Government which takes no steps whatever to discover and punish the author of such insults to the Queen and her nearest relatives in Germany, while the most harmless productions of Social-Democrats are suppressed, and burned, and confiscated on the score of their tending to "stir up class hatred." *Noblesse oblige* evidently has no meaning for this "Ernst" of Coburg, who assumed the mask of the anonymous pamphleteer in order to insult the ladies of his family who have been his constant friends. Prince Carolath-Schonaich talks of "covert attacks" and "insinuations," but the following extracts from the pamphlet will show that the accusations of its author leave nothing to be desired in the matter of plainness and directness :—

There are still too many strange hands employed in shuffling the cards of German affairs... It is well known that the importance of women in the history of the world has never been appreciated at its full value; and this is doubtless the reason why we have always had, and always shall have, to make new experiences in this field... The unhappy fate of the Empress Eugenie and her policy seemed to teach the lesson that ladies cannot effect much single-handed in the domain of politics. In order to attain great results, they require sisterly or daughterly assistance, a family union, a working together of many hands, a "concert a quatre" a warp and woof, mutual comprehension and assistance. There probably never was a Sovereign in so favourable a position as regards numerous alliances in Germany as Queen Victoria is now; but although German politics have borne for the last forty years the most remarkable evidences of female influence, it is in the highest degree astonishing that so little fuss is made about it. Has it become so much a matter of course, that it now belongs to the ordinary machinery of Federal politics? The intercourse between Germany and England has grown remarkably like those diplomatic relations which existed in last century between Austria and France after Maria Theresa had married her unfortunate daughter to the Crown Prince Louis. The foolish diplomatic despatches which were exchanged at that time between Vienna and Paris may now very likely be read with a smile as things of a kind no longer possible; but perhaps it is not so much the contents as the addresses of this correspondence that have altered, and the important communications have merely changed the archives in which they were wont to be placed. In any case, the Queen of England has managed to secure to herself by these means an influence on the German courts which is more encroaching and more enduring than the former Russian preponderance. . . . Her relations to the Courts of Coburg and Hanover were so close and intimate that it is not difficult to see how she came to persuade herself that she was really a ruling member of the German Federation. . . . The Queen may have felt great pride in attaining the title of Empress of India, but she only experienced genuine inner satisfaction when she was listened to, heeded, and obeyed in Hanover, Darmstadt, Gotha, and Berlin. . . . The Queen of England cannot, it is true, march troops into Germany, like her ancestors the Georges of Hanover; but all that a foreign Sovereign without an army can attain by means of daughters, grand-children, cousins, special envoys and agents—both male and female—of this nothing has been left undone.

Examples such as this might be multiplied, but enough has been quoted to show why an honourable German nobleman felt "bound to draw the attention of the Government to the pamphlet in question, so that the English people may not have it in their power to suspect that baseless insinuations against her Britannic Majesty can be propagated and tolerated in Germany."

MR. BARNUM'S ANECDOTES.

Mr. Barnum entertained a party of ladies and gentlemen at the Earl of Aberdeen's town residence on the 30th ult., on behalf of the Irish Home Industries, in connection with which there was also an exhibition and sale of work. In opening the story of his life Mr. Barnum told of his first introduction to the show business. One day, when he was 14 years of age, a neighbour had been up country 30 miles—a long distance in those days, when railways were unknown—and on his return he (Barnum) asked him if he had seen anything strange, "Well," was the reply, "I saw one day before I came away an ordinary-sized dog with two entire tails." This excited Barnum's interest, and for the first time the spirit of the showman manifested itself. "I'll have that dog," said he (laughter)—"do you think I can buy him for five dollars?" "Oh, yes," replied the neighbour. Next morning he was mounted on horseback ready to ride to the neighbouring town to make the purchase, when his informant of the previous night came up to him and said, "Young man, perhaps I ought to mention one thing to you before you go. That dog that I saw was coming out of a tan-yard, and was carrying a cow's tail in his mouth" (laughter). That checked his ardour for the moment, but it was not long before his desire to possess something to show reasserted itself. He went to New York, after his father's death, and, in conjunction with a partner, opened a grocery store. That was still against the grain. Presently he saw an advertisement of an exhibition for sale at Philadelphia. He went down and bought it, travelled with it, and made some money. Then he began to feel above his business, so he sold his show and went in for mercantile pursuits, which did not pay. Then he went in for another show, made more money, and again lost it in investments. At last he found that the Great American Museum in New York was for sale, and he induced the trustee to let him have it for 12,000dols., on five years' credit. In less than 12 months he had cleared sufficient profit to pay off the whole of the sum (cheers). Since then he has never had a show that did not succeed.

Among his greatest successes has been General Tom Thumb, Jenny Lind, and Catherine Hayes, a sweet singer from Ireland. Tom Thumb was over here in 1844, and played three times before the Queen in a fortnight at Buckingham Palace. When he was first sent for Her Majesty was very anxious that he should not be informed as to the *personnel* of his audience; she wished to see him in the usual way. Before going into the Palace the General was taken through the Royal Mews, and shown a very small pony with which he was immensely delighted. As they were subsequently ushered into the great picture gallery the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Wellington, and 12 or 15 other dignitaries emerged from the dining-room. General Tom Thumb at once ran up to them and said in his little squeaking voice, "Where have you been, ladies and gentlemen?" They were much amused, and on the Queen coming forward he bowed and said, "How do you do, ma'am? You have got a firstrate picture gallery here, haven't you?" (laughter.) "I am glad you think so, General," replied the Queen, and with that she gave him her finger and walked round with him. He also had a dance with Her Majesty, and on being asked if he could sing was placed on the table, and sang "Yankee Doodle" (laughter). In the middle of the first verse he pointed his finger at the Queen, which he (Barnum) considered was very rude, and he subsequently remonstrated with him on the subject. "Oh," replied Tom Thumb "but don't you remember how the verse goes :—

> "'Yankee Doodle came to town
> Riding on a pony?'

I thought Her Majesty would take the hint and give me the pony, but she didn't."

The greatest specimen of meanness he ever heard of in his life was in regard to a man who opened a little country store, and as an inducement to people to come to buy of him advertised that he would treat each customer with something to drink. A party called on him one night and said. "Well stranger, you're opening a store I see. I suppose you hope to do well?" "Yes; I hope so." "Well, what's the price of diamond needles?" "A cent apiece." "And what do you give for eggs?" "Sixpence a dozen." "Well, that's a cent apiece, too, isn't it? So I think I'll take a diamond needle and leave this egg." The exchange was effected, and then the egg man said, "You promised a that to each customer." "But you don't call yourself a customer?" replied the storekeeper (laughter). "Yes, I do," said the egg man. "Trading is trading, and if you don't keep your promise it will be bad for you." "Well you shall have your treat. What will you drink?" "I guess I'll have a glass of sherry wine" (laughter). The glass of sherry was brought. Looking at it thoughtfully the "customer" observed. "It's a very remarkable thing, but somehow I never could drink sherry without an egg in it" (laughter). "Well, you shall have it," said the storekeeper, breaking the shell of the egg for which he had exchanged the diamond needle. As the contents fell into the sherry it was seen that the egg had had two yolks. "Well, now," said the drinker, "my wife would be blessed if she knew that (laughter) to think that she parted with two yolks for one diamond needle. You must really give me another for that second yolk" (laughter). With anecdotes of this kind, related with characteristic animation and good humour, Mr. Barnum kept his audience amused for upwards of an hour.

In Plymouth, Pennsylvania, an entirely new kind of matrimonial agency has been started. It undertakes to protect marriageable ladies by making private and discreet inquiries into the social status, moral standing, pecuniary liabilities, and personal habits of any gentleman who may happen to be courting any lady client.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

FORCING THE SEASON.

There is always a tendency on the part of dressmakers and milliners, writes a Lady correspondent to a London contemporary, to force on the seasons, as far as dress is concerned. January over, they affect to look on the Winter as past and gone, and push their new Spring goods on the notice of their customers eagerly, bringing forward lighter materials and brighter looking, less wintry bonnets and hats, in utter disregard of the winds that blow and the rains that beat as viciously and determinedly as ever. However, it is as well to be prepared for less boisterous weather, though no one endued with any degree of wisdom will shed warm garments and fur wraps at the bidding of those whose interest it is to advocate change, until it is really safe to do so.

NEW MATERIALS.

The materials most employed for new costumes are the fine, light, smooth-faced cloths which are manufactured in all possible shades of colour, the most fashionable for the moment being all the innumerable tones of reddish brown, pinkish reds, and terra-cotta, the last being a most elastic name, as everything that is not absolute red or brown is called terra-cotta. The old-fashioned blue, known as sky blue, is very rapidly coming into favour, in Paris more especially. Certainly, some of the blue greys and blue greens now seen are very pretty, that called turquoise morte (the blue green hue the turquoise assumes after contact with water, often seen in old rings) being becoming to young faces. A pretty model in cloth of this shade is made with a severely plain skirt entirely without drapery, puffed velvet sleeves, high collar, and pointed piece in front, into which the fulness of the bodice is gathered at the back; the bodice is cut into two short, pointed busques, finished off with rosettes, the fulness of the back pleats of the skirt being gathered in between the rosettes.

PLAIN CLOTHS.

Plain cloths, deeply embroidered or braided round the bottom of the skirt, are being very much used, and for Spring costumes, when we may expect to see bright colours, will be very appropriate. A pale blue grey has white silk embroidery; a heliotrope, and a pale but pretty shape of red, are also embroidered in white. Other delicately-coloured cloths have black lace passementerie round the bottom, this being a very fashionable form of trimming. The bodice and sleeves are, as a rule, trimmed to match the skirt, either V pieces of embroidery or passementerie let in, and the cloth fulled round the centre piece, or else three points of embroidery, the two shoulder pieces pointed, but not so long as that set exactly in front. A good model is in sage green, black velvet, and black lace passementerie. The silk skirt has a very deep border round its edge, raised to a point in the front breadth. There is no waist belt, but the material drawn in intiny gathers. The velvet is arranged V shape in front and at the back of the bodice, with folds of silk each side; high puffed sleeves of velvet. In heliotrope and white embroidery, or pale fawn and black, this model looks well.

FAVOURITE COLOURS.

Both iris and rhododendron are favourite colours in velvet at present, and suit both the plain style of skirt with strait over-drapery and the polonaise-shaped dress. In the former the skirt is of velvet, and the yoke or pointed bodice sleeves, &c., the rest of of the dress being of fine-faced French cloth or cashmere. In the last-named style the trimmings would also be of the velvet, and the overdress of a different material. Polonaises are not now cut all in one, separate from the skirt, as was formerly the case. The fronts of the bodice and front drapery are in one, but the back breadth is pleated up and sewn on to the bodice, instead of being *en princesse*. A pretty example is in chestnut-coloured cloth, with velvet collar, high sleeves, and cuffs of a deeper shade, the front of the polonaise being drawn up on the left hip, to show a panel of velvet on the skirt, the effect being that of an entire skirt of velvet, as the panel is sewn on the foundation skirt, and extended some distance beneath the opening on either side. Rough cloths, such as Shetland, are much worn; blue and brown, grey and red, green and brown, and red and brown striped cloths, made up with velvet collars and cuffs, or else with thin leather (when required for hard work) look well. Those, however, who prefer a tailor-made gown to be perfectly simple have no other material used than that of which it is composed, with a few lines of stitching round the collar and cuffs.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Many of the new bonnets are charming, chiefly low crowned, with folds of velvet forming the brim. Coronets of fine jet are much used for ornament arching over the low crown, lace bows, or ribbon or feathers, softening down the effect. Jet and black velvet are the component parts of most of the newest bonnets; gold embroidery and gold ornaments, or steel lace and steel, are also used, and kid. Grey peau de Suede embroidered in steel, with steel butterfly bow in front, makes a stylish bonnet, or tan-coloured kid and jet—this worn with a tan-coloured, black-braided cloth gown. As for the hats, the shapes get more and more eccentric, nothing appearing too extraordinary to adopt as head gear. The Maccarona is one of the last Paris introductions. It has the brim very much pointed over the forehead, and turned up at the back; the model is in emerald green velvet and beaver, the brim turned up with the fur, and the crown formed of velvet, with bunches of violets between the folds, a coronet of jet added by way of further ornament. Another shape, running up to a peak at the back, has the velvet-lined brim turned up and then turned down again in very peculiar style with a wreath of tiny rosebuds beneath the turned-down portion; the crown is of brown velvet lined with pink velvet, the lining showing here and there. Yet another has no less than five indentations on one side of the turned-up brim, the other side turning down quite plainly; in each of the depressions is a jet ornament, which stands out boldly, the brim being lined with white velvet; folds of black and white velvet form the crown.

TEA AND BALL-GOWNS.

A new tea gown is made of brocade, the colour of a blue hydrangea, with an all-over pink floral design. It has a redingote back and open sleeves, the fully-gathered front, over which the coat opens, being of pale pink mousseline de soie, just the colour of the palest pink hydrangea, harmonising with the brocade as admirable as do the two colours when seen together on the same plant. The open sleeves are trimmed with mousseline de soie, of which the deep turndown frill on the shoulders and round the neck opening is also composed; the fulness of the material is confined at the waist by folds of soft blue silk. Quite one of the prettiest ball gowns recently noticed was a pale yellow silk, with a full over veiling of brown tulle which just fell lightly over a band of yellow roses set round the bottom of the skirt; the bodice, of silk, was veiled with tulle, and edged round the neck with roses which were set high on the shoulder, long ends of brown ribbon falling from beneath almost to the hem of the dress. A white dress, for a *debutante* was of white silk, tulle, and Chrismas roses, arranged in much the same style.

SOME NICE MATERIALS.

Mousseline de soie is an ideal material for a ball dress, the bodice of brocade, violet and white or yellow and white the skirt of the deeper colour in silk or satin and the veiling of white mousseline de soie. Bodices of two shades and two materials are a good deal affected in Paris for evening wear. A pretty yellow and white striped dress has the bodice "croise" in this style one side being of white gauze crossed over to the left side which is of yellow silk, the skirt being of yellow and white striped gauze over yellow silk. Velvet and silk, or brocade, combine well in this manner; thus a lovely brocade, pale lilac flowers on an ivory white ground, has one half of the heart-shaped bodice of deep heliotrope velvet and the other of the brocade; in this instance the folds are not crossed over, but drawn down, with the waist-point meeting the plain velvet, the demi-train being of the brocade, and side pieces and front of velvet, with brocade between.

CLOAKS AND COLLARS.

Long cloaks are still as voluminous as they were, but in the caped kinds, three capes, which have become somewhat common, are discarded in favour of single or double capes, which are either handsomely braided or fur trimmed. Coats are made longer (the short coats, that is), which gives them a rather less *chic* appearance; a coat which is neither short nor long, but medium length, is not as a rule becoming to the figure. Terra cotta, dark red, grey, and dark blue are the favourite colours; braiding is again greatly employed, and narrow fur edgings. The absurdly high collars, which prevented the wearers from turning their heads, are no longer worn by those who study novelty; they are already vulgarised, and seen from behind have an absurd as well as an awkward appearance. Collars will be still worn raised round the neck, but the fashion not carried to an extreme, as has been lately the case.

In an entertaining article "A Voyage with General Gordon" in the February number of *The Contemporary Review*, the writer says he has had access to the diary of a skipper who, in 1882, conveyed Gordon in a small trading schooner from Mauritius to the Cape. Gordon was very communicative on the voyage, when he was not prostrate with sea sickness, and one evening he told his nautical host why he had resigned. He simply could not endure the manners and customs "of the high social circle in which he was expected to move. 'Dress for dinner, dress for evening parties, dress for balls, dress and decoration, decoration and dress! day after day. I could not,' said Gordon, 'stand the worry of it, and rather than do so, I gave up the appointment.'" In his talks with the skipper, he did not fail to touch on those curious practical questions connected with the Fall which so frequently engage his attention in the published correspondence with his sister. He was firmly persuaded that the site of the Garden of Eden is one of the islands of the Seychelles, and that the *coco-de-mer* of that region is the true Forbidden Tree. He carried amid his otherwise scanty luggage a box full of chips of the wood, and offered them to persons who had won his particular regard as the most precious gifts it was in his power to bestow. His reason for not marrying, as stated on the same occasion, was only less original than his reason for throwing up his appointment in India. "I never yet have met the woman who for my sake and perhaps at a moment's notice, would be prepared to sacrifice the comforts of home and the sweet society of loved ones, and accompany me whithersoever the demand of duty might lead." This, of course, was simply his misfortune, and by no means the fault of the other sex.

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LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

ILLUSTRIOUS WRITERS.

If editors of magazines are to be congratulated when they have secured a lord as a contributor, what shall be said to the editor of *Good Words*, who is able to announce a Marquis and a Princess? The Marquis is the Marquis of Lorne, and his article on Oyster Culture, in *Good Words* for March, will be illustrated by Princess Louise. These contributions by peer and princess, no doubt, possess great intrinsic interest, and in this respect they will offer a refreshing contrast to some of the work by persons of quality in other contemporary publications. The public taste for such things may be taken as an evidence of fair-mindedness. In days when aristocracy is an institution on its trial, there would be gross injustice in condemning it unheard. A British nobleman writing in one of the periodicals of his country is therefore, according to the *Daily News*, to all intents and purposes, a nobleman pleading for the life of his order. This may account for a certain solemnity in some of these productions, which in any circumstances less affecting might deserve a harsher name. Mr. Gladstone's articles on "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture" will begin in the April number of *Good Words*.

MRS. PFEIFFER.

Mrs. Pfeiffer, whose graceful sonnets and occasional pieces of verse were admired by some cultivated critics, has survived her husband just a year. Her death, which occurred on Thursday, 23rd ult., at Putney, was not wholly unexpected, for her health had for many months been visibly declining. Her poetry was not widely popular, and is not likely ever to become so. It was not without affectations and conceits, which belonged neither to the age nor to all time. But there was a certain melodious delicacy in her best efforts which will never lose its charm, and some surprise was felt at her exclusion from the very hospitable amplitude of Mr. Gladstone's poetic list in *The Speaker*. That, however, is a fate which she shared with Matthew Arnold, and to which she might therefore cheerfully submit.

MARK TWAIN.

A friend who has just returned from America tells me, says the [illegible] gossip of the *Birmingham Post*, that we must expect little more from Mark Twain's pen. The humorist is getting less and less inclined for work, and he enjoys an easy life at Hartford. Every night Mr. Clemens retires early to bed, and he never breakfasts before ten, and the remaining ten hours of the day he does not care to spend at his desk. Yet he is only fifty-five years old. Mark Twain is worth over a million dollars, and is reputed to be the richest author in America. He has largely achieved this result by turning publisher, issuing his own as well as other works. When he brought out by subscription "The Innocents Abroad," the publishers made so much more money out of it than he did, that he registered an oath he would turn the tables on them. He has done so.

MRS. LANGTRY'S ILLNESS.

Mrs. Langtry seems to have come very reluctantly to her decision that she was unable to play the other night. In the morning it was stated that, despite her indisposition, she would make every effort to keep faith. In the afternoon, about half-past three, we inquired at the box-office, where absolutely nothing was known of her intention to postpone her reappearance. At night we found the disappointing posters up on the door of the St. James's Theatre. Mrs. Langtry was first seen as Rosalind at the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, Sept. 21, 1882. London was very impatient to discover what progress the Lily had made in her art.

OUIDA'S WHIMS.

"Ouida" uses scent in her hair and on her eyebrows that costs £8 an ounce. She can't bear a piece of muslin that has been starched, and the touch of velvet, she says, makes her flesh creep. She hates the world, likes to offend it in her books, and shock it with her manners. Her study has a great Persian rug before the hearthstone: here she likes to lie and scream a little to ventilate her feelings. Her love for lilies and hyacinths is shown in the artistic Atoille, who figures as the heroine of "Friendship."

TENNYSON LAND.

Mr. John Cuming Walters' book on "Tennyson Land" supplies, not exactly a long-felt want, observes a correspondent, but a want that would have been felt if people had only thought of the matter. How to identify the various places and scenes from which the Laureate derived his inexhaustible scenic imagery and description? Mr. Walters set himself to solve this interesting question in the loving, patient spirit becoming to a Tennyson worshipper. The results, given in a book published by Mr. Redway, should interest the poet's public—a world-wide one. Perhaps the most noteworthy identification in the book is that which Tennyson himself made to an Australian visitor. He said that the famous lines in "Locksley Hall," "Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change," were suggested to him by the motion of the train in the first railway journey he ever made, the journey made in the company of his friend Arthur Hallam, from Liverpool to Manchester. There, indeed, is a memento of the early days of the iron-horse in England!

BROWNING'S MOODS.

Moncure D. Conway knew Browning intimately and he tells some of the phases of the poet's moods in the New York *Evening Post*. "The father was a notable man," says Mr. Conway. Dante Rossetti always contended that there was something Semitic in Robert Browning's handsome countenance, and the fact that his father had been a clerk of the Rothschilds added plausibility to the supposition. It was an old family; the original name, Browning told me, being De Bruni. The old gentleman's brain was a storehouse of literary and philosophical antiquities. He was completely versed in mediæval legend, and seemed to have known Paracelsus, Faustus, and even Talmudic personages, personally. He was modest with his learning, a perfect gentleman. Browning in those days petted a white owl, which his son had found somewhere. His memory lingered fondly in Florence. One day he went over with me carefully his wife's Bible, in Hebrew and Greek, containing her marginal notes and re-translations from both languages. 'Think of such learning!' he said.

THE MUSICAL DIRECTORY.

From the edition for 1890 of "The Musical Directory," which will be issued to-day, some interesting details may be gathered of the rapidity with which the profession of music is spreading in this country. Although it would be too much to expect that the Directory can give, the name and address of every teacher in the kingdom, yet the results achieved will be not a little startling to those who still believe, we import most of our music and nearly all our musicians from the Continent. In the provinces alone the Directory gives the addresses of, roughly speaking, upwards of 7,000 ladies and gentlemen who gain their livelihood entirely by music. As to London we have the addresses of about 4,500 professors of the pianoforte, organ, singing, &c., of course altogether excluding the enormously large number of school teachers, governesses, and others who teach music and various accomplishments, but do not make the musical profession the business of their lives. It, moreover, we believe, is in the highest degree unlikely that any other city in the world than London can boast a resident population of nearly 1,600 professional orchestral instrumentalists. Of this total nearly 700 are violinists. Flute-players appear to come next, followed in order of numbers, by players on the violoncello, contrabass, cornet-a-pistons, and clarinet. The names are also given of one performer on the viol diamour, of one ophicleide-player, and one professor of the zylophone.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

Novelties by foreign musicians will be numerous at the Philharmonic Concerts, although in most cases the works will be new only to England. The Fantasie for pianoforte and orchestra by M. Widor, organist at St. Sulpice, Paris, and musical critic of the *Estafette*, has, for example, already been published in France as its composer's Op. 62. It will be played by the Parisian pianist M. Philipp. Signor Mancinelli's "Scene Veneziane" has been produced in Italy, and has been described in this column. It deals with the flight of two lovers from a carnival ball at Venice to one of the islands on the lagune, and their subsequent marriage and due repentance. M. Benoit's contribution will be a selection from the incidental music which he wrote for the Flemish Theatre at Antwerp in 1876 for Ernest van der Ven's eight-act historical drama "Charlotte Corday" M. Moszkowsky will compose a suite, and Antonin Dvorak will contribute a symphony which is assumed to be the work in G about to be produced in Vienna by Dr. Richter.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

The February number of *Blackwood* has a continuation of the dialogue commenced last month, "In the Days of the Dandies." Last month we had tales of the "Dandies," and now we have charming stories of "great beauties and social celebrities." "I have often wondered whether the pre-eminently beautiful women are rarer than they were in the time of Horace Walpole, who tells us that when the Miss Gunnings passed through Doncaster the street was full of an admiring crowd at early dawn to see them start for the north; and you remember that George III. ordered an officer's guard to protect one of them, Lady Coventry, from being pressed upon by the people when she walked in the Mall. We see nothing of such excitement in these days. The costumes of that time may have had something to do with this. Each class had its own style of dress; the laced bodices, brocaded petticoats, bright stockings, and German hoops of the upper classes may have aided to attract attention. Now and then at the date you mention—in my time—some paragon of beauty, independent of rank and attractive dress, was occasionally to be seen. I remember a friend telling me Miss [illegible] was so beautiful that whenever she appeared in Edinburgh, where she resided, a crowd collected. On one occasion when he accompanied her to a shop in Princes Street, police had to be sent for to clear the way; and when that evening she entered the theatre, the audience stood up in homage to her charms. I can recall one person who came up to this standard of perfection. I was with her in Paris, and walking in the Champs Elysees was one of the most unpleasant processes I ever went through. It was almost impossible to move, from the crowds of admirers rushing by, and then turning back to look at her. At last we took to a fiacre, and escaped this unwelcome demonstration."

Ministers of religion, observes a home paper, have a way of talking about "a call" to a more lucrative post, when other men would simply say that they make the most of their opportunities. It is refreshing, therefore, [illegible] to find a clergyman, the Rev. [illegible], giving up an easy living of [illegible] a year and a rectory house to work in the [illegible] districts of Liverpool, where he will have charge of the Mission to Seamen. In former years his work lay among the same class of people at Cardiff and North Shields.

NOTICES.

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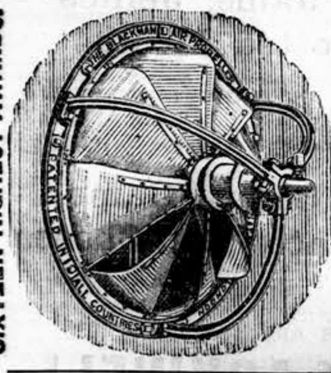

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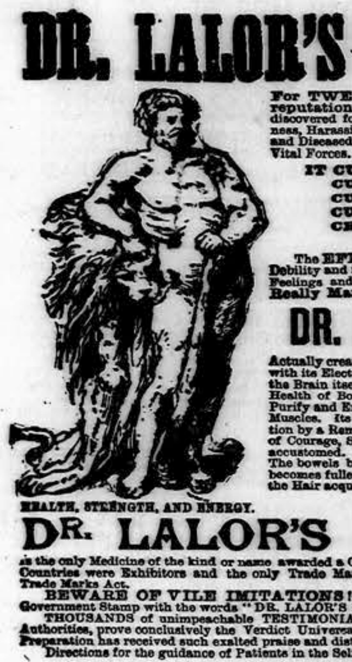

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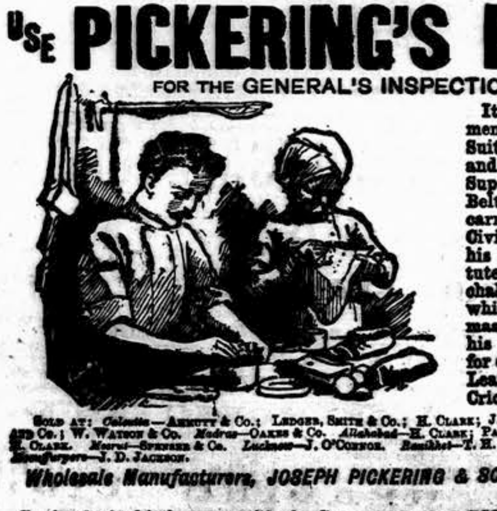

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